

The Global Newspaper  
Edited and Published  
in Paris  
Printed simultaneously in Paris,  
London, Zurich, Hong Kong,  
Singapore, The Hague, Marseille,  
New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 33,401

29/90

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1990

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Gorbachev Agrees to United Germany in NATO



### 90 Killed as Earthquake Rocks Philippines

Workers fleeing a building in Manila on Monday as an earthquake of magnitude 7.7 on the Richter scale set off fires and sent thousands pouring into the streets in the capital's business district. Page 2.

### Ukraine Declares For Sovereignty

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Ukraine formally proclaimed its sovereignty Monday, saying that it planned to become a neutral state with its own armed forces, citizenship laws, and currency.

The sovereignty declaration from the Ukraine is significant not only because of the republic's size and importance, but also because it goes significantly further than similar steps taken by most other republics. With a population of more than 51 million, the Ukraine accounts for a quarter of the Soviet Union's production of food and coal and 20 percent of its gross industrial output.

So far, only the tiny Baltic states have adopted more radical sovereignty declarations than the Ukraine, asserting full independence from Moscow, but the republics of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia have never been regarded as integral parts of the Soviet Union. The Ukraine, and Byelorussia.

As the Ukrainian parliament adopted the sovereignty declaration by a vote of 355 to 4, Tass reported fresh tension along the borders of the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia and Uzbekistan. About 30 people were reported to have been injured in the western Kirghizian city of Osh following renewed clashes between the two ethnic groups.

The Ukraine is the 10th Soviet republic to assert the primacy of its own laws over those of the Soviet Union. The only republics that have not yet passed such declarations are conservative Byelorussia and most of the Muslim republics of Central Asia where political developments have traditionally lagged behind the rest of the country.

Tass reported that a majority of speakers in the Ukrainian parliament session were against secession from the Soviet Union. There is a lively independence movement in the western region around Lvov, which was annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940 under a nonaggression pact with Nazi Germany.

According to Tass, the declaration by the Ukraine asserted the

republic's right to "have its own armed forces, interior troops and state security bodies." It also insisted that citizens of the Ukraine serving in the Soviet Army not be deployed outside the territory of the republic without special permission from the Ukrainian parliament.

The document also proclaimed the Ukraine's intention to become "a constantly neutral state, not participating in military blocs and adhering to three principles," which it identified as "not to produce, not to spread, and not to use nuclear weapons." It did not set a date for the achievement of this goal.

The nuclear issue is an extremely sensitive one in the Ukraine, which suffered serious radioactive pollution following the meltdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in 1986. Vast areas of the republic have been declared an ecological disaster area and local farms are subject to restrictions of livestock.

The Ukraine, like Byelorussia, already has a separate seat on the United Nations awarded to the republic after World War II as a political concession to Stalin by the western powers. Up until now, however, the Ukrainian delegate to the United Nations has copied the line laid down by Moscow.

In an attempt to defuse growing demands by the republics for a greater say in running their own affairs, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has called for the renegotiation of the 1922 treaty of union that established the Soviet Union. Both the Ukraine and Russia, under its populist president, Boris N. Yeltsin, are likely to play major roles in the negotiation of a new treaty.

The Ukrainian nationalist movement Rukh has formed an opposition grouping in the Ukrainian parliament along with dissident Communists and ecologists. The overwhelming vote for the sovereignty declaration was an indication of how far the official Communist majority has had to move in order to keep pace with the pressure from Rukh.

The main issue dividing the two sides was a proposed law on Ukrainian citizenship, one of Rukh's main demands. In the end, the legislature adopted a compromise, allowing for dual Ukrainian and Soviet citizenship.

### Kohl Hails 'Breakthrough,' Clearing the Way for Merger

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

ZHELEZNOVODSK, U.S.S.R. — The Soviet Union and West Germany agreed Monday to let a united Germany join NATO and to lift virtually all other remaining barriers to German reunification.

The breakthrough was announced at a press conference in this spa in the foothills of the Caucasus Mountains by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany after two days of talks. The talks were in Moscow and at a mountain hideaway, marked by unusual displays of harmony and confidence.

Mr. Kohl, making no effort to conceal his jubilation, declared to West German television: "This is a breakthrough, a fantastic result."

"We were unanimous that on the key questions we achieved a far-reaching success," the chancellor said at the news conference. "This breakthrough was critical because both sides are aware that the historic changes happening in Europe, Germany and the Soviet Union place special responsibility on us."

Mr. Gorbachev said: "We are leaving one epoch

in international relations and entering another, a period, I think, of strong prolonged peace."

The agreement ended months of maneuvering and sparring between Moscow and the West over German unity. It was a period during which Moscow resisted Western demands that a reunited Germany remain in NATO and various formulas were floated to enable the Soviets to withdraw from East Germany with dignity and some assurance for future economic and military security.

In the agreement, Mr. Gorbachev effectively agreed the Soviet Union would surrender all its remaining claims on Germany and renounce any restrictions on its full sovereignty, including the right to join whatever alliance it preferred. Mr. Kohl said he informed the Soviets that a reunited Germany intended to be a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In exchange, Mr. Kohl said that the Germans agreed to negotiate a comprehensive treaty with the Soviet Union covering all aspects of their relations, including political, economic and military. No details were immediately available, but

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### Kohl-Gorbachev Accord: 8 Points

MOSCOW — A joint statement read by Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Monday after two days of talks with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev contained the following eight points (as reported by Tass):

- German reunification involves the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany and Berlin.
- If German reunification becomes a reality, the Four Powers' responsibility and their powers will be fully absorbed.
- A united Germany, exercising its unlimited sovereignty, may freely and independently decide which alliances or blocs it wants to belong to.
- Mr. Kohl added that a reunited Germany would become a member of NATO and voiced confidence that this accorded with the opinion of the government of East Germany, Tass said.
- A reunited Germany will conclude a bilateral treaty with the Soviet Union for the withdrawal of

troops from East Germany to be completed within three or four years.

• NATO structures would not apply to former East German territory where Soviet troops remain.

Mr. Kohl pointed out that West German Bundeswehr and Territorial Defense units that are not part of the NATO structure could be stationed on those territories, Tass added.

• The troops of the three Western powers may remain in Berlin as long as Soviet troops are stationed on the former territory of East Germany.

• The federal government expresses readiness during the Vienna talks to undertake to reduce the armed forces of a reunited Germany within three or four years to 370,000 troops. The cuts should be started after a Vienna treaty on reduction of conventional arms in Europe takes effect.

• A reunited Germany will renounce the manufacture and possession of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and will become a party to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

## For Both Sides, a Gamble

Mutual Trust Is Cornerstone of Historic Agreement

By Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service

LONDON — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's acceptance of a reunited Germany in the NATO alliance brings the West closer to achieving the failed promises of Yalta in February 1945 for freedom, democracy and self-determination for all of Eastern Europe.

Now, as then, it could not have happened without the Soviet leader. After the conference at the Crimean resort town of Yalta in 1945, Joseph Stalin drove home the gains of Soviet troops on the battlefield and brought half of Europe under Communist rule. Now Mr. Gorbachev has agreed to withdraw 350,000 soldiers from East Germany over the next three to four years.

"It looks as if the key step has been taken," said an aide to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher after Mr. Gorbachev and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said Monday that they had made the breakthrough.

Agreement on the North Atlantic Treaty Orga-

nization membership will bring the world closer to German reunification, another goal that the United States, Britain and France have steadfastly demanded for 40 years.

By agreeing to German membership in NATO, Mr. Gorbachev will be making a historic gamble, one driven by forces of history, politics, and internal economic contradictions that may have outrun his ability to control them. He would rely on the declaration by the NATO leaders at the London summit meeting earlier this month that their alliance means the Soviet Union no harm.

But the West, too, has made a gamble on the loyalty and commitment to Western democratic values of the Germans, who they believe will be led after the reunification and all-German elections on Dec. 2 by Mr. Kohl.

The NATO allies left to Mr. Kohl the negotiation with Mr. Gorbachev what ceiling to impose on the armed forces of a reunited Germany. On Monday, in the Caucasian resort of Mineralnye

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## With Hostility Subdued, China Seeks Soviet Arms

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China has opened negotiations with the Soviet Union for the purchase of Soviet military technology for the first time since the two Communist giants entered into a war of words three decades ago, according to Western diplomats in Beijing.

China's proposed acquisition of arms technology follows a break-

through at a meeting of the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Beijing in May 1989. That meeting, overshadowed at the time by pro-democracy protests in Tiananmen Square, formally ended a protracted ideological battle between the two nations over the nature and direction of world communism.

Western diplomats said that with the Soviets now reducing their mili-

tary forces in Europe, Moscow could have an interest in selling surplus aircraft and aviation equipment to China.

Even if China and the Soviet Union agreed to only a limited transfer of Soviet military technology to China, it would be a remarkable development, considering the hostility that had divided the two nations.

The Chinese leadership still ap-

pears to be deeply suspicious of political changes undertaken by Mr. Gorbachev. But Beijing has chosen not to go public with its criticisms. Instead, the Chinese have taken a pragmatic course that emphasizes the benefits that can be gained from a lowering of Chinese-Soviet tensions.

The Western diplomats said that arms sales negotiations were initiated by Liu Huaqing, vice chair-

man of the Communist Party's Central Military Commission, during a two-week visit to the Soviet Union ending in mid-June.

A Chinese source with military connections in Beijing confirmed that talks were initiated, but could not provide details. China rarely comments officially on arms sales or weapons technology deals.

Western sources suspended all

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## Not Your Classic Recession

But to Some Americans, It Certainly Feels Like One

By Louis Uchitelle

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. economy has become so sluggish that 16 states, with more than a third of the nation's population, are in a recession or close to one, an analysis of employment data shows.

Throughout the country, people are talking of stagnant wages, falling real estate prices, deeply

The U.S. released new, gloomier budget forecasts for fiscal 1990 and next year. Page 9.

indebted corporations and jobs that are getting harder to find.

But the economic statistics collected by the government do not confirm that a national recession exists.

Instead of a classic recession — defined as two consecutive quarters of a decline in output and a surge in unemployment — the statistics portray an economy that has been expanding for nearly nine years and continues to do so, slowly. This has left a number of economists searching for ways to characterize the hardships that afflict the American economy.

There are many problem areas and only a few

pockets of prosperity, none very inspiring," said Clair Akhund, an expert in regional economics at DRI/McGraw-Hill, an economic consulting firm. "Most of the country is slipping back from the lively 1980s into nothing exciting economically."

Sindlinger & Co., which questions nearly 800 households a week about incomes, has found a rising level of frustration.

Nine of 10 people surveyed said their incomes were being squeezed because insurance premiums, taxes and other fixed costs had risen faster than wages or the opportunity to work extra hours.

"This is not a recession peopled by the unemployed," said Albert Sindlinger, owner of Sindlinger, noting that the national unemployment rate is 5.2 percent.

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, who is chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, came back from a trip through the Midwest with a similar assessment.

"People are making it," he said. "They are getting along. But there is no spark left."

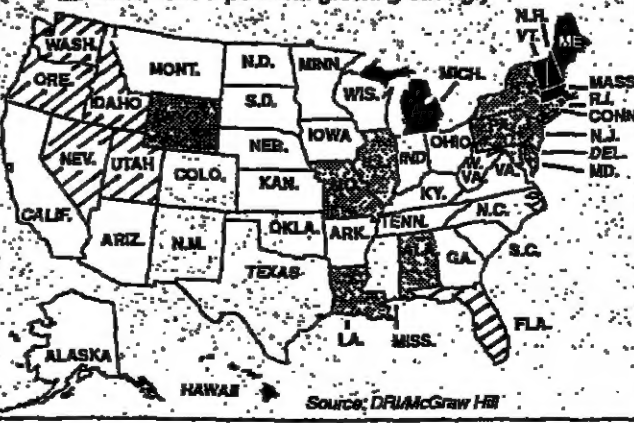
Even the most prosperous states, principally those in the Northwest, seem unable to generate

See RECESSION, Page 13

### States' Economic Health

Growth in employment for the 12 months ended April 30, by state. Some analysts use these figures to gauge a state's economy.

- Less than zero percent: in recession
- Zero to 1 percent: near recession
- 1 to 2 percent: growing sluggishly
- 2 to 4 percent: growing modestly
- More than 4 percent: growing strongly



Source: DRI/McGraw-Hill

The New York Times

## U.S. Ready to Connect With Soviet Opposition

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

SHANNON, Ireland — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said Monday that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev "consolidated his position" at the Soviet Communist Party congress but now faced an expanding opposition as a result of the split in party. He said the United States would "touch base with the opposition" just as it had with opposition groups in Eastern Europe.

At the same time, Mr. Baker hailed the announcement by Mr. Gorbachev that the Soviet Union would consent to have a united Germany be a full member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"It's the right development for all of Europe," Mr. Baker said of Mr. Gorbachev's decision. "It recognizes the importance of German sovereignty and a stable security environment for Europe." Mr. Baker spoke to reporters on his flight to Paris where a new round of talks on German unification was scheduled for Tuesday.

Mr. Baker said the recent NATO declaration in London "played a large part in this," and he praised Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Mr. Gorbachev for "farsightedness." He said the 28th Communist Party Congress last week may also have played a role in the Soviet decision to accept NATO membership for Germany.

The secretary said the Gorbachev announcement would "bode well" for the Paris talks. He cautioned that the eight-point plan outlined by Mr. Kohl and Mr. Gorbachev "would leave some room for interpretation" and said he wanted to "reserve judgment" on the specifics.

Mr. Baker disclosed that the United States had "floated" a new idea for resolving the border dispute between Poland and Germany. Although both West and East German parliaments have passed resolutions pledging respect for the current border, Poland has expressed concern about the nature and timing of a treaty with the reunited Germany that would make the border permanent.

If the Poles and Germans cannot settle the issue by themselves, he said, the United States has suggested that the four victorious World War II powers — the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union — retain their responsibility over the border issue until the newly reunited Germany and Poland can come to an agreement.

U.S. officials said they hoped the issue could be resolved at the Paris talks. Poland has been invited to attend, joining foreign ministers from the four World War II victors and the two Germanys.

Speaking of the politics of the Soviet party congress, Mr. Baker said, "I think the good news for Gorbachev was that he fended off the conservatives and did so quite handily."

He said that the Soviet president had "strengthened his internal political situation," and added, "There are no elections coming up for a fair amount of time, quite a bit of time."

"That's the good news," he said. He continued, "The bad news is, of course — bad for them — is that there is a party split and there will be people pushing the agenda of another organization, whatever it turns out to be, in making the case for the Soviet people that the system has failed and that it's the fault

See BAKER, Page 2



## Philippine Temblor Kills 90

Scores Are Feared Caught in Rubble

Washington Post Service

MANILA — A powerful earthquake rocked Manila and provinces on the northern island of Luzon on Monday, killing at least 90 people, causing schools and other buildings to collapse and sending people pouring out of the streets.

The earthquake, magnitude 7.7 on the Richter scale, lasted 45 seconds and inflicted heavy damage at its epicenter in the central province of Nueva Ecija.

In the provincial capital, Cabanatuan, 90 kilometers (55 miles) north of Manila, officials said that at least 35 persons died when buildings collapsed. Hundreds of people were injured.

The Office of Civil Defense said at least 250 people were trapped beneath two hotels that collapsed in the city of Baguio, 210 kilometers north of Manila.

In Cabanatuan, at least 33 students were killed when a six-story building of the Philippine Christian College fell, the office reported.

Three children were also killed when a school building collapsed, and four other people died in the center of Cabanatuan, the office said.

In the western province of Pangasinan, four persons were killed, the Red Cross said.

In Baguio, at least 15 persons were killed and dozens injured when a university building and several hotels, including part of the Hyatt Hotel and casino, collapsed.

The Civil Defense Office said that 150 guests and staff were trapped under the rubble of the Hyatt. The nearby Nevada Hotel, where U.S. officials were meeting, also collapsed, trapping 100 to 150 people.

In Manila, President Corason C. Aquino appealed for calm and suspended all classes until Tuesday. She also ordered the military and local government officials to help all earthquake victims.

Mrs. Aquino said that she hid under a table during the earthquake, which hit as she was meeting with the president of the Senate, Jovito Salonga.

Tremors shook Manila, and several aftershocks jolted buildings hours later. People panicked, rushing out of theaters, military camps and offices in the financial district.

But the capital avoided serious damage. Much of the city was without power Monday.

The earthquake knocked several radio stations temporarily off the air and disrupted telecommunications. It also opened cracks in several buildings.

The last major earthquake in the Philippines was in 1976. It measured 8 on the Richter scale and killed 8,000 people.

## In the Jungle With Advancing Cambodian Rebels

By Nate Thayer

The Associated Press

NATIONAL HIGHWAY 6, Cambodia — Guerrillas have seized hundreds of villages and military positions in northern Cambodia, forcing the army to fall back and defend besieged provincial capitals. Evidence of the most significant guerrilla gains in more than 11 years of fighting was clear during a five-week trip with the insurgents that covered 730 kilometers (450 miles).

The guerrillas control large areas of the north and northwest. The insurgents are shelling and initiating commando raids on provincial capitals.

Senior guerrilla commanders say the attacks are in preparation for full-scale assaults on the cities of Kompong Thom and Siem Reap, and the ancient temples of Angkor Wat, near Siem Reap.

More than 50,000 insurgents in the three-party guerrilla coalition are fighting an army that has superior firepower, but the government troops are mostly conscripts reported to be poorly trained. The guerrilla groups led by Prince Sihanouk and those of a former prime minister, Son Sant, are noncommunist, but the contingent of the Khmer Rouge communists is by far the strongest.

During the trip, hundreds of government artillery shells and rockets landed daily, shaking the paddies of a rice-growing region engulfed by war.

Debris from bridges blown up by guerrillas littered highways. The jungle fighters set up ambushes to attack convoys trying to resupply forward government outposts defending the major urban areas.

As the guerrillas advance, other nations are seeking a political solution and worrying that the Khmer Rouge, whose government was overthrown by a Vietnamese invasion in December 1978, may regain power. More than a million Cambodians were killed or died of starvation during three and a half years of Khmer Rouge rule.

Khmer Rouge commanders expressed confidence they would capture Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital. They used maps to illustrate encirclement from the north, south and west — similar to the strategy in 1975, when the Khmer Rouge defeated the U.S.-backed government of President Lon Nol.

The trip, with an escort of guerrillas loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the coalition, began on the Thai border and covered three northern provinces. Included was a 50-kilometer stretch of National Highway 6, a government lifeline to outlying provinces, now in guerrilla hands.

It provided the first independent confirmation of the guerrillas' assertions that they have advanced deep inside the country. Thousands of Prince Sihanouk's guerrillas were seen looting in villages, shopping in bustling markets and manning lines around Kompong Thom, which they said was their next target. Kompong Thom, a strategic crossroads city, is 150 kilometers north of Phnom Penh.

"We are winning everywhere we are fighting," said Colonel Khan Savouen, a commander of forces loyal to Prince Sihanouk. Cambodia's former ruler, at headquarters in Stoueng, the de facto capital of what the Sihanoukists call their liberated zone.

In the war's early stages, most guerrillas were in bases along the Thai border, and obtaining weapons from China was easy, given Thailand's support for the insurgents. Now the lines have shifted far from the frontier. The Sihanouk forces and the Khmer Rouge have forged a network of thousands of miles of secret roads and trails into the interior.

Convoys of trucks, ox carts and thousands of civilian supporters were seen daily moving supplies from jungle caches to forward areas.

The war took a favorable turn for the guerrillas in the fall, when Vietnam withdrew most of its soldiers, leaving the forces of Prime Minister Hun Sen to face the battle-tested guerrillas alone.

"Sometimes I think Hun Sen is stupid," said Min Lot, a Khmer Rouge deputy division commander at a base 20 kilometers from the Angkor Wat ruins. "You know, we don't need to negotiate with him now. If they don't compromise, they will lose everything. At this rate the war will be over by the end of the year."

**New UN Talks Held**  
The five permanent members of the UN Security Council met Monday for a fifth round of talks on ending the guerrilla war in Cambodia, Reuters reported from Paris.

The two-day meeting between senior officials from the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain is viewed as the most difficult to date. A Western official at the opening session in a Paris hotel said: "Progress is extremely slow."

## Britain on Defensive in EC

Ridley Affair Underlines Some 'Familiar' Difficulties

By Leigh Bruce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Britain's expanding influence in the European Community will be difficult in the aftermath of a cabinet member's anti-German, anti-EC remarks and a leaked document critical of Germany, according to analysts and officials.

Asked Monday about the effects of the political storm on Britain's credibility with its EC partners, a top official here maintained that the events of recent days demonstrated just how much weight his government possessed.

"If our view did not count," he said, "then what the hell was all the fuss about?"

But not everyone has concluded that the crisis indicated heavy British influence in Europe. Indeed, many observers felt that the controversy's dying quickly in EC countries demonstrated how little weight British views carry in current Community debates.

Even in the Germanys, the main target of Nicholas Ridley, the former minister of trade and industry, community moved swiftly from outrage to speculation over what the controversy might mean for Britain's domestic politics and foreign policies toward the EC.

"British difficulties with the further development of the community are now so familiar that the Ridley affair is somewhat marginal," said Peter Ludlow, director of the Brussels-based Center for European Policy Studies.

A senior European official agreed. Speaking of the drive toward European unification, he said, "For a long time we have

assumed Britain was not seriously interested in moving forward the process, so this is just confirmation."

Mr. Ridley resigned over the weekend as a result of his remarks likening the EC Commission to Hitler and accusing the Germans of trying to take over Europe.

The embarrassment was deepened by the revelation that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher held a seminar in March that discussed alleged German character deficiencies and ways of containing the power of a reunited Germany.

Although few analysts questioned the propriety of holding such a discussion, many were surprised by the tone of the leaked minutes, which seemed to picture Germany as a potential adversary.

Mr. Hurd and John Major, chancellor of the Exchequer, have been in the forefront of recent efforts to improve the U.K. image in Europe. Mr. Major's alternative to the single-currency plan advocated by Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, was part of that campaign. Mr. Major's plan advocated an EC currency floating freely alongside domestic monies.

Analysts maintained that although such efforts had been noted by Britain's EC partners, few anticipated firm prospects of enlisting Mrs. Thatcher's support.

"There was no interest in the Major plan as such," Mr. Ludlow said. "But most took the position that if it was necessary for domestic political purposes to help the lady toward the altar, no one wanted to reject it out of hand."

Although Mr. Ridley has resigned, his proximity to Mrs. Thatcher, and the prime minister's apparent hesitation before easing him out of office, confirmed the doubts of officials on the Continent who never believed she could be moved on the issues of economic, monetary and political union.

"After the initial shock, people tended to laugh it off," said Morris Trowbridge, deputy director of the European Parliament office in London.

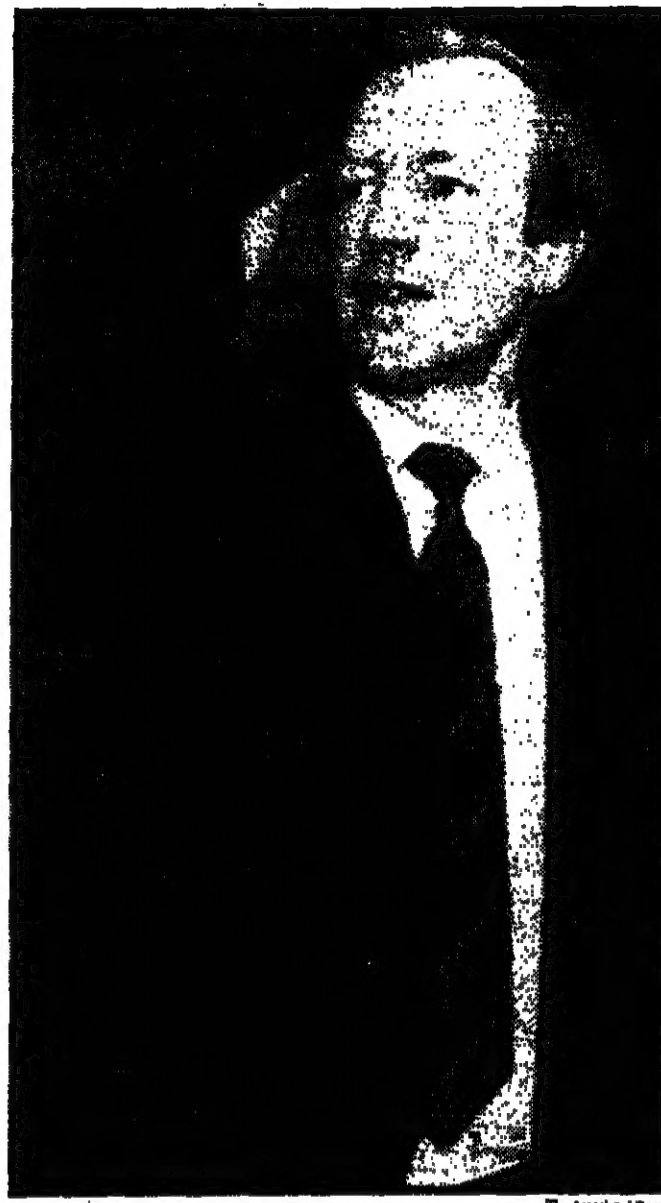
"It was identified very quickly as the Thatcher factor," he said, adding that "had the remarks been made by the chancellor or the foreign secretary, the consequences would have been far worse."

Still, officials on the Continent and analysts said that the events of the last few days would probably kill off whatever credibility the Major plan held. Mr. Hurd seemed to admit as much when he said in a television interview that if Britain's EC partners insisted on moving rapidly toward a single currency and common central bank, Britain would opt out, choosing instead the "slow lane" of a two-speed Europe.

"Nobody with political responsibility supports a two-speed Europe, but there is a growing feeling on the Continent that the British are not ready to sign up," Mr. Ludlow said.

Analysts and officials said it would be up to Mrs. Thatcher to restore her government's credibility.

The view here has long been that she would fall on the issue of Europe, and people are asking themselves whether this will bring that day closer or whether she will change," Mr. Ludlow said.



Peter Lilley on Monday, his first day at work as successor to Nicholas Ridley, Britain's former minister of trade and industry.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Japanese Aide Briefs China on Loans

BEIJING (UPI) — A senior Japanese government official arrived Monday to brief Chinese officials on Japan's decision to resume loan aid to China suspended since the crackdown on democracy protesters last year, the first Western nation to ease its sanctions.

Deputy Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada, acting as a special envoy for Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, is briefing the Chinese on Japan's decision to resume gradually its credit program, with loans amounting to \$5.4 billion in largely concessional lending spread out over a five-year period.

The program was suspended along with sanctions imposed by Western nations after China's suppression of the democracy movement in June 1989, when troops fired on unarmed protesters in Beijing after six weeks of demonstrations for greater freedom. At least hundreds of people were killed. Japan is the first Western nation to ease economic sanctions against Beijing.

### 80 Are Held in Pakistan Bombings

KARACHI, Pakistan (UPI) — The police detained about 80 suspects Monday, most of them members of a Sindh militant organization, in connection with a series of bomb blasts in southern Pakistan that killed at least 57 people, authorities said.

Troops, meanwhile, stepped up patrols in Karachi and Hyderabad, fearing Sunday's incidents could spark another flare-up of the ethnic unrest that has left more than 1,000 people dead in Sindh Province in the past four years. The police suspect that the militant Jiyu Sind organization, which is seeking independence for southern Sindh Province, planted the bombs.

Five explosions ripped through a central market area of Hyderabad, 120 miles (193 kilometers) northeast of the southern port of Karachi, during a one-hour period Sunday afternoon. A sixth blast destroyed a carriage of a moving passenger train about 30 miles north of Hyderabad. Hospital sources said 41 people died in the market attacks and 16 on the train. At least 159 people were wounded.

### India Leader Wins Power Struggle

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh won a power struggle with his deputy Monday, ending a crisis that had paralyzed his minority government for three days.

Mr. Singh's victory came with the resignation of Deputy Prime Minister Devi Lal's son, Om Prakash Chautala, as head of the government of Haryana state five days after he was reinstated by his father.

Mr. Chautala's appointment, which prompted the protest resignations of 13 ministers in Mr. Singh's 38-member cabinet, was seen as an effort by Devi Lal to promote his son's political career in defiance of senior party members.

### Dutch Expel 2 Czechs for Spying

THE HAGUE (APF) — Two Czechoslovak diplomats have been expelled from the Netherlands for "activities incompatible with their status," Rijkswijk, Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, said Monday.

The expulsion of the two diplomats for spying was first reported in the Washington Times newspaper which cited U.S. and Dutch government sources. U.S. officials were quoted as saying the two diplomats had been ordered out for trying to obtain Western military secrets as well as confidential information on the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Malta last December.

The Dutch spokeswoman said one of the diplomats left the country at the beginning of the year and the other left last month. She did not identify them.

### PLO Fails in Plan to Revive Talks

NICOSIA (AP) — The Palestinian leader Mohammed Abbas torpedoed a Palestine Liberation Organization plan that was aimed at reviving the dialogue with the United States, senior PLO officials in Tunis said Monday.

The talks were suspended last month after an abortive raid in May on Israel by Mr. Abbas' guerrillas. The officials said that under a compromise proposed by Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid of Egypt, Mr. Abbas would resign from the PLO's Executive Committee.

The officials added that under the offer, Washington would then resume its dialogue with the PLO through Ambassador Robert H. Pelletreau in Tunis, and within a few weeks elevate the level of contacts. Mr. Abbas, also known as Abu Abbas, is the leader of the Palestine Liberation Front, a PLO faction. Mr. Abbas rejected the proposal, the officials said.

### 2 Are Killed in California Shooting

STOCKTON, California (Combined Dispatches) — Three suspects were arrested and the police were searching for at least two others Monday after a shooting that left two people dead and 12 wounded near the site of a 1989 schoolyard massacre.

The gunfire at about 1:30 A.M. on Sunday sent people running, some of them scaling barbed wire fences, others hiding behind and under parked cars, witnesses said. "There was some type of an altercation between some men over a young lady," said police Sergeant Edward Williams. "Some of the fellows left and then subsequently returned with additional people, armed with what we believe at this time was a shotgun and a couple of rifles, and started firing on the people in the parking lot."

Police found 14 people sprawled in the parking lot of a taco stand, two of them dead and another 12 wounded. (UPI, AP)

### Serbian Party in Socialist Merger

BELGRADE (Reuters) — The ruling Communist Party in Yugoslavia's biggest republic, Serbia, voted itself out of existence on Monday and merged with a socialist alliance to improve its image for free elections, probably to be held next year.

But the new Socialist Party immediately ran into problems when delegates at the founding congress objected to hard-line Communist leaders as proposed candidates for the new leadership. "We do not want to change the robes, we want to change the substance," said a delegate who was not named in reports. "This is a chance to show we want true democratization."

The Serbian Communist Party, after its dissolution, was merged with the pro-Communist Socialist Alliance. The new Socialist Party was expected to be headed by Serbia's president, Slobodan Milosevic, the republic's Communist Party chief until May 1989.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

SAS canceled two-thirds of its domestic flights in Sweden and one-third of its Scandinavian and European flights Monday because of a one-day strike by Swedish pilots. The airline, whose Danish and Norwegian pilots were working normally, said it would transfer passengers to other airlines or arrange for them to travel by bus.

Nigeria Airways will computerize many of its services next month. Ticket printing will be computerized to avoid forgeries, which have been a problem because tickets were filled out in writing. (APF)

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Amsterdam	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Antwerp	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Berlin	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Brussels	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Copenhagen	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Dublin	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Frankfurt	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Geneva	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Hamburg	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
London	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Luxembourg	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Madrid	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Munich	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Nice	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Paris	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Rome	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Stockholm	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Vienna	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Zurich	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
MIDDLE EAST				AFRICA			
Algiers	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Cairo	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Jerusalem	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Tel Aviv	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
OCEANIA				LATIN AMERICA			
Buenos Aires	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Caracas	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Havana	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Managua	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Medan	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Manila	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Montevideo	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Quito	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Santiago	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Sao Paulo	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Seoul	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Shanghai	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Singapore	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Tokyo	24	14	14	14	24	14	14
Yokohama	24	14	14	14	24	14	14

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHAMPAIGN, ILL.: High, 77; Low, 57. — ST. LOUIS, MO.: High, 77; Low, 57. — NEW YORK, N.Y.: High, 77; Low, 57. — PHOENIX, ARIZ.: High, 77; Low, 57. — SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.: High, 77; Low, 57. — SEATTLE, WASH.: High, 77; Low, 57. — SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE: High, 77; Low, 57. — TOKYO, JAPAN: High, 77; Low, 57. — WASHINGTON, D.C.: High, 77; Low, 57.

## CHINA: Hostility Subdued, Beijing Seeks Soviet Arms

(Continued from page 1)

deliveries of military equipment to China last year after the army opened fire on protesters in central Beijing.

"The Chinese want to gain access to Soviet technology now that their access to the West has been cut off," a Western military analyst said.

Diplomats said the Chinese had shown a particular interest in acquiring Soviet aviation technology. The United States had a \$500 million agreement with China to modernize its air force F-8 interceptor planes, but Beijing canceled the deal earlier this year when the cost of the technology soared.

It is not clear what the Soviet reaction has been so far to its largest neighbor's interest in upgrading its military technology. Soviet Embassy officials declined to comment.

Mr. Liu's delegation to Moscow included Major General Shen Rongjun, vice minister of the state Commission for Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense.

A Western diplomat said that General Shen's expertise and presence in the delegation was a clear sign of Chinese interest in Soviet military technology.

China has a surplus of light industrial goods and might want to barter such goods for Soviet military equipment, the diplomats said. Barter trade would greatly reduce the cost of military technology to the Chinese government, which has been struggling with the effects of an economic austerity program and is trying to conserve its hard currency reserves.

"Why shouldn't we do it?" a Chinese source said. "The West cut us off."

"The Soviets need consumer goods and we can barter with them," the source continued. "China does not have much money to spend."

This source suggested that the Soviets could assist China with aircraft carrier technology. China has no carriers, but Chinese technicians have been intensively studying the possibility of building medium-size carriers for several years.

The diplomats said they expected the Soviets would be cautious in delivering military technology or equipment to China. Despite the current period of détente between the two countries, the Soviets probably still consider China to be a potential long-term threat, the diplomats said.

Relations between China and the Soviet Union reached a low point in the early 1960s. Moscow withdrew technical experts from China and border disputes led in 1969 to skirmishes between Chinese and Soviet troops along the eastern frontier.

In recent years, the two sides have made progress toward settling the border conflict and the Soviet Union has withdrawn thousands of troops from Mongolia, a pro-Soviet nation bordering China.

"Why shouldn't we do it?" a Chinese source said. "The West cut us off."

"The Soviets need consumer goods and we can barter with them," the source continued. "China does not have much money to spend."

## POLAND: Anti-Semitism

(Continued from page 1)

government, in which a few leaders are of Jewish ancestry.

In local elections in May, the word Jew was painted on thousands of political posters for Solidarity candidates. In interviews in several Polish towns, working-class voters complained that democracy had been stolen by Jews. Some voters accused Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki of being a "secret Jew." In fact, he is a devout Catholic.

During a farmers' strike last week, in which thousands of farmers used their tractors to paralyze traffic across Poland, several strikers said Jews were causing low crop prices.

"It is the Jewish mafia that has hold of rule in parliament," said Roman Mosinski, a farmer in the village of Blonin near Warsaw. Several of his friends nodded in agreement as Mr. Mosinski launched into a vague and angry explanation of how "Jewish products" are being imported into this country to undermine small farms.

"On the level of thinking, there is a rebirth of anti-Semitism in Poland," said Stanislaw Musial, a Catholic priest in Krakow and an expert on Polish-Jewish relations. "This is very bad because thinking comes before doing. We are in a really bad economic situation. We have to invent a new social order. In these circumstances, you are searching for simple explanations. The most simple is that Jews are responsible for all the problems."

In an attempt to educate Catholics and head off a possible outbreak of anti-Semitic violence, the Polish Catholic Church is preparing a document to be sent this fall to every parish in this overwhelmingly Catholic country.

The growth of anti-Semitism in the democratizing countries of Eastern Europe is not, of course, confined to Poland. It is a major reason for the recently accelerated exodus of Jews out of the Soviet Union and it has played a role in recent elections in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

**Hungary Leader in Belgium**  
The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Prime Minister Jozsef Antall of Hungary arrived Monday for a three-day stay during which he will meet with Belgian leaders and visit EC headquarters.

Mr. Gorbachev treated Mr. Kohl with an intimacy no other Western leader has enjoyed. The two flew together for a tour of the Soviet leader's hometown of Stavropol, and then spent the night in the same lodge in the Caucasus Mountain resort of Akhzyz.

The agreement marked a major personal triumph for Mr. Kohl. Two weeks after achieving the monetary and economic union of the two Germanys, Mr



# In North Carolina, Black Contender Sizes Up the Larger-Than-Life Senator Helms

By Robin Toner  
New York Times Service

RALEIGH, North Carolina — Harvey Gantt was telling the Harvey Gantt story, spinning it into a tapestry of the American dream.

It began with his parents, striving in a segregated South, always believing in the promise of America. It ended with their son, the first black student at Clemson University and the first black mayor of Charlotte, center-stage in an epic political race — against Jesse Helms for the U.S. Senate.

On a recent night in Greensboro, Mr. Gantt addressed a warmly supportive convention of black members of the

United Church of Christ. His message was familiar: Mr. Helms can be beaten, North Carolina is ready to move beyond him, and Mr. Gantt, a proud product of the New South, is the man who can do it.

"We want people to get excited about this election," he said. "We want them to be driven crazy by the notion that they can make a difference. We want a crusade."

Almost no other Senate race involving an incumbent is as close in the public opinion polls as the Helms-Gantt contest.

An opinion survey for The Charlotte Observer, conducted from June 6 to

June 11, right after Mr. Gantt won the Democratic nomination in a primary runoff, showed him with the support of 44 percent, Mr. Helms with 40 percent and 16 percent undecided.

The Helms mystique of invincibility is powerful; many Democrats have not recovered from 1984, when James B. Hunt, the former governor, went down to bitter defeat at his hands. So many of them look on the current polls as merely promising.

"Elections with Jesse Helms always have a larger-than-life quality to them," said a Democratic strategist, but Mr. Gantt, a 47-year-old architect whose career has been a symbol of change in

the modern South, brings just such a dimension.

This will indeed be a crusade, many North Carolinians say, not just between Democrats and Republicans but before a national audience swelled by artists outraged over Mr. Helms's campaign against the National Endowment for the Arts, by lesbians and gay men outraged over his repeated attacks on their causes — and by an army of conservatives cheering him on.

Mr. Gantt's challenge begins with a simple equation. Democrats and Republicans alike say that about 40 to 45 percent of North Carolina's voters are adamantly opposed to Mr. Helms, with

about the same fervently behind him. The struggle is for the white, working- and middle-class voters in the middle.

So Democrats want to cast the race as a simple choice between an arch-conservative who is consumed with fringe causes and is out of touch with the needs of the state, and a progressive workhorse devoted to education, health care and the bread-and-butter concerns of working families.

Republicans want the race seen as between a principled conservative and a three-term incumbent committed to basic values and reduced government spending, and a tax-and-spend liberal.

Mr. Gantt says the campaign should be about issues beyond North Carolinians.

"The thing we really ought to be concerned about in America is where we're going to be as a nation as we compete in this new kind of world," he said.

Some Democrats are wary, saying that Mr. Helms is a genius at defining himself by his enemies.

"If you let Helms frame the race as whether you're for decent, God-fearing people, or are you for gays, radical feminists and arts people, then Helms will win," said Gary Pearce, who ran Mr. Hunt's 1984 campaign.

That poses a strategic challenge for Mr. Gantt, who needs the financial backing of groups who want to defeat Mr. Helms but could pay a political price for their support. One fund-raising letter for the Helms organization has already declared Mr. Gantt is "backed by the powerful homosexual political lobby."

Mr. Gantt shrugged it off. "To the extent that those people are interested in defending themselves against the kinds of issues that Mr. Helms has been beating them up on, and want to contribute to our campaign, that's fine," he said. His supporters note that Mr. Helms draws substantial campaign funds from out of state.



STANDOFF IN QUEBEC — A Mohawk Indian, wearing the ceremonial headdress of a chief, praying as a policeman stands guard on the outskirts of Oka, Quebec. The Mohawks have been at odds with the police for six days over the takeover of a golf course that they claim is their land.

## No Stonewall By Nixon: His Library Open to All

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

YORBA LINDA, California — There was one small wrinkle in the planning for the Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace in Yorba Linda, Calif., before its dedication on Thursday, and it involved a familiar question.

What did Mr. Nixon know and when did he know it?

The question, a refrain from the days of the Watergate affair, arose during a debate over whether the \$21 million complex would open its archives to people deemed unfriendly to Mr. Nixon.

"I don't think we'd ever open the doors to Bob Woodward," the library's director, Hugh Hewitt, said recently in an interview, referring to the Washington Post reporter who helped uncover the scandal that began with the break-in at the offices of the Democratic National Committee in the Watergate complex on June 17, 1972.

He said researchers would "obviously, certainly" be screened.

As Mr. Nixon's staff hurried this week to assure the public that the library would indeed be open to everyone, Mr. Hewitt accepted the blame for the misunderstanding.

He said the former president had known nothing of the restrictions at the time he announced them. "I put my personal opinion out there, which is irrelevant," Mr. Hewitt said of his statement to the Los Angeles Times that critics of Mr. Nixon would be barred.

The question of access to the archives pointed up the sensitivity of Mr. Nixon's supporters about his image as they prepared to open a library that cannot avoid the rough spots in his long career.

Along with Soviet defense and the diplomatic opening to China, there will be exhibits on Watergate and the disgrace of resignation. There will also be a taped question-and-answer display in which Mr. Nixon's voice will respond to such persistent questions as, "Why didn't you burn the tapes?"

These are questions Mr. Nixon is still answering, almost 16 years after resigning the presidency on Aug. 9, 1974.

Mr. Hewitt said the museum's Watergate exhibit would be a "full and fair treatment" of Mr. Nixon's fall. But he said it would be framed in the former president's words, a perspective that has consistently played down the significance of the episode and the culpability of Mr. Nixon.

The pink limestone Spanish-style library and museum, shares a nine-acre hillside plot with Mr. Nixon's restored boyhood home in this small city southeast of Los Angeles. When the building is dedicated, Mr. Nixon will be joined by President George Bush and former Presidents Ronald Reagan and Gerald R. Ford, the first time four U.S. presidents have met in public since a gathering at the White House after the death in 1981 of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

The museum, which opens to the public the day after the dedication, and the underground library, scheduled to open next year, will be run entirely with private funds.

## A 'Summer Madness' in U.S. Publishing

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Many publishers were irate three weeks ago after Dell Publishing agreed to pay \$12.3 million for Ken Follett's next two novels.

Having had time to think it over, they now are even angrier, in part because HarperCollins quickly bought three books by Jeffrey Archer, for what the British author said was more than \$20 million.

"A fit of summer madness" is how Carol Janeway, vice-president of Alfred A. Knopf, described the two deals. Barry Lippman, president of Macmillan Publishing Co., said, "My sense is that there is no way this sort of money can be justified. I am embarrassed to be part of this business."

Not only the publishers are dismayed. So are some authors whose books regularly outsell those of Mr. Follett and Mr. Archer.

John Le Carré, published by Alfred A. Knopf, said the deals were "between mediocre publishers and mediocre writers," adding that "the publishers don't care too much what's in the books. The writers don't care too much who publishes them or how. Both sides are unacquainted about their responsibilities to their professions."

HarperCollins and Dell say they expect to profit from the deals despite their high costs. But there are other issues involved.

To justify operations built up in recent years through expensive acquisitions, publishers desperately need brand names to sell around the world.

They need prestige that comes from being,

however fleetingly, on best-seller lists, even if an appearance on the list is no guarantee that a big advance will be earned back.

They also need these writers to lead them into chain stores that dominate the U.S. market and may not be attracted to a book list without certain best sellers.

"What is sticking in with the Follett and Archer deals is that the movie-star system has come to publishing with a vengeance," said Henry Morrison, Robert Ludlum's agent. "There are a few big names that can guarantee sales, and the market sets their price. It is not going to change."

David Gemert, vice president of Doubleday, which like Dell is owned by Bertelsmann AG of West Germany, said there were a "frighteningly small number of authors guaranteed to sell hundreds of thousands of copies in hardcover, and publishers will pay for them just as Hollywood pays for Sylvester Stallone."

What is worrying many publishers is that the upside for books is nowhere near the upside for a successful movie," said Jack Korman, president of Simon & Schuster's mass-market division.

Moreover, neither Mr. Follett, who was previously published by Morrow, nor Mr. Archer, who was published by Simon & Schuster, is in the topmost rank of best-selling writers. Mr. Follett's recent books have on average sold just over 300,000 copies in hardcover, while Mr. Archer's average 200,000 to 300,000.

The league of regular best-selling writers is headed by Danielle Steel, Stephen King and

Tom Clancy, all of whom regularly sell more than a million copies in hardcover.

Behind them, books by Sidney Sheldon, Mr. Ludlum, James Michener, Judith Krantz, Jean Auel, Len Deighton, Rosamunde Pilcher and Mr. Le Carré all regularly sell more copies than those by Mr. Archer or Mr. Follett.

Hence some authors with less lavish contracts have been irritated by the Follett and Archer deals. They simply feel that if Mr. Archer and Mr. Follett are worth that much, they are worth more.

Mr. Archer increased the value of his deal by including television and movie rights. Surrendering such rights to a publisher is extremely unusual, even in the huge book deals. But they are attractive to HarperCollins, a subsidiary of Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., which also owns Fox Television and the 20th Century Fox film studio.

Beyond the question of investment soundness, some authors and publishers suggested the deals were unsettling to the vast majority of writers and editors because they discouraged long-term relationships with publishing houses, demoralized publishing staffs and fed unrealistic expectations.

Lesley Hazleton, whose last book "England, Bloody England" was published by Atlantic Monthly Press, said, "The higher it goes, the worse it is for 99.9 percent of authors. The money has to come from somewhere, most likely from my five-figure advance. It will be reduced by what to Mr. Archer or Mr. Follett is one-fiftieth of a peanut, but to me is quite significant."

## Barry's Prosecutors Flaunt Confidence

By Barton Gellman  
and Michael York  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After more than two weeks of relentless assault on the conduct and character of Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr., prosecutors' case suggested many others.

More damaging to the mayor, though all but irrelevant to the formal case, was the transformation in the story line of the trial.

Boiled down to its essentials, the indictment charged only that Mr. Barry possessed cocaine and lied about cocaine. He can be convicted of nothing more. But the evidence at the trial suggested a multitude of sins, some of them more serious than those charged.

The jurors heard Mr. Barry connected not only to cocaine but to opium and marijuana; not only to possession of drugs but to distribution of them; not only to perjury but to an organized cover-up that hinted at obstruction of justice.

They heard one woman sob from the witness stand that Mr. Barry sexually assaulted her, a second that he slept her to the floor. As his wife, Edith Barry testified, still another woman testified she was the mayor's lover, and three more said he had made sexual advances.

Two witnesses, Rasheda Moore and Carole Bland Jackson, testified that Mr. Barry had rammed through the bureaucracy a contract for "Project Me," their summer youth program, because of his intimacy with Ms. Moore. Ms. Moore said he had canceled the contract after she had refused a demand for sex.

The government used Ms. Moore to lay out the public corruption theme. In a bench conference June 28, Assistant U.S. Attorney Judith E. Retchnin argued that Ms. Moore should be allowed to testify "that Mr. Barry was out of control and that she was concerned about the effect cocaine was having on the city." The ostensible reason for the

testimony was to explain her reasons for agreeing to bait a hotel sting operation.

On this issue, Ms. Moore testified that "what begins at the top trickles down to the bottom, and it does affect the masses" and that "if the leader is corrupt or is not a body under the laws, it is going to affect the body of the people that he governs." She said that "the mayor has admitted to me" that he had realized drugs were "affecting

him, his position as a public servant."

The government's fear has been what lawyers call a "nullification defense." Without saying so directly, a defense lawyer might persuade the jurors to refuse to convict the mayor regardless of the evidence.

Nullification depends on an appeal to emotion. Prosecutors appeared to combat that appeal with a systematic effort to elicit unflattering facts.



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## A U.S. Setback for Set-Asides

Court Ruling Leaves Minority Contractors Struggling

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As a result of a recent Supreme Court decision, courts around the country are dismantling state and local programs that set aside contracts for companies whose owners are black or Hispanic.

The owners of such businesses say they have suffered substantial economic losses because of the ruling.

In the wake of the January 1989 decision ruling that an ordinance adopted by Richmond, Virginia, was unconstitutional, lower courts have struck down such programs in San Francisco, Atlanta, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Alabama, Jacksonville, Florida, Dayton, Ohio, and at the state level in Michigan.

In the decision involving the ordinance in Richmond, the court voided a local law stipulating that work valued at 30 percent of the worth of city construction contracts had to be awarded to businesses with minority owners. The court said the ordinance violated the 14th Amendment, which says no state may deprive any person of equal protection of the laws.

Before adopting racial or ethnic preferences, the court said, a city or state has to show evidence of discrimination "with some specificity." Societal discrimination is "too amorphous a basis for imposing a racially classified remedy," it said.

The court has upheld a set-aside program established by Congress at the federal level, and last month it sanctioned the government's preference for minorities in awarding licenses for television and radio

stations. The court said the federal government had "unique remedial powers" far exceeding those of cities and states.

The decision involving the case in Richmond is a boon for consultants and statisticians who help local governments catalogue and document past discrimination. To address the court's objections, many local governments have commissioned studies of racial and sexual discrimination in the marketplace for construction, supply and other goods and services.

White contractors in Columbus, Ohio, are already challenging the fairness and objectivity of such studies, and similar protests are expected elsewhere.

To avoid lawsuits, many agencies, such as the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, have suspended the use of minority set-asides, which involve the solicitation of bids exclusively from companies with minority owners.

Some cities, including Minneapolis, have abandoned numerical goals in dealing with companies and have adopted preferences for "emerging small businesses," defined without reference to race. Other cities and states are re-evaluating affirmative action programs in light of the court's decisions.

"The impact of the Richmond decision on state and local government programs has been devastating," said Anthony W. Robinson, president of the Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense and Education Fund, a legal group that represents minority contractors.

It opened the floodgates to additional litigation and has caused a substantial loss of income for black and Hispanic contractors, Mr. Robinson said.

Richmond adopted its set-aside program in 1983 and suspended it in 1987 after a decision by the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond. Michael K. Jackson, an assistant city attorney, said last week the proportion of the total value of city contracts going to businesses with minority owners declined to 11 percent last year from 32 percent in 1986.

E.R. Mitchell Jr., a black contractor in Atlanta, said the value of his work in progress, \$13 million in January 1989, has dropped to \$5 million. "We have lost business with the city of Atlanta, the Atlanta School Board and Fulton County," Mr. Mitchell said.

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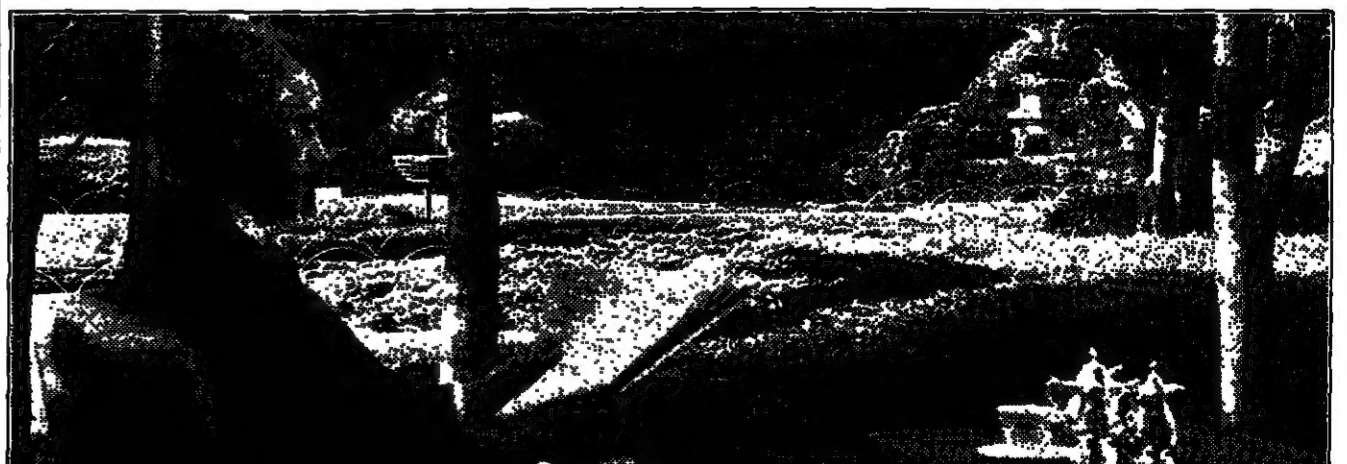
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## No to This NATO Missile

As Soviet forces withdraw from Eastern Europe and NATO moves smartly to reduce its dependence on nuclear weapons, it makes no sense for the alliance to consider deploying new tactical air-to-surface missiles. But NATO is planning to do just that as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, with President George Bush's backing, has her way.

Leaders at last week's NATO summit at least had the good taste not to call undue attention to that plan. Otherwise they would have undercut their reassuring new policy of reducing reliance on nuclear weapons and making them "truly weapons of last resort."

Mr. Bush pushed through that change in NATO nuclear doctrine in part to help Helmut Kohl defuse anti-nuclear sentiment in his country. But the sentiment is certain to explode again if the alliance tries to deploy new cruise missiles on aircraft based there.

The threat of war recedes as the Soviets draw back to their borders. But Mrs. Thatcher and François Mitterrand still see "an essential role" for nuclear forces and resist a change in NATO strategy. They succeeded to some extent in watering down Mr. Bush's new doctrine by committing NATO to "en-

suring that there are no circumstances in which nuclear retention in response to military action might be discounted."

Mrs. Thatcher and her supporters want to arm allied aircraft in Germany and elsewhere in Europe with new nuclear-tipped cruise missiles capable of flying 400 kilometers. They argue that with the decision to withdraw nuclear artillery shells and the upcoming negotiations to ban short-range missiles, the new TASMAs are needed to take their place. But the need is dubious. The United States has more than enough nuclear warheads on submarines and aircraft carriers in European waters to counter a declining Soviet threat. And it already has nuclear-tipped bombers based in West Germany and other NATO countries.

Public pressure could force those bombers out of Germany if NATO tried to arm them with the new nuclear missiles now. And talk of new nuclear deployments could strengthen military opponents of President Mikhail Gorbachev who say he is making too many arms control concessions to the West. Neither result would be at all reassuring.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## New Politics in Moscow

Now there are two parties in the Soviet Union. One embraces people who believe that the discredited Communist Party can be remade into an instrument of national renewal. The other invites those who despair of modernizing the Communist Party and believe that a new pluralistic structure must be put in place to challenge it. The battered but still battling Mikhail Gorbachev heads the first party, which in fact he moved some distance in his reform direction at the congress in Moscow. But he did not move it nearly far enough for his erstwhile Politburo protégé, Boris Yeltsin, the elected president of the vast Russian Republic, who by resigning from the Communist Party has now given the second party a formidable chief — himself — and a sharp profile as the opposition democratic left.

Not that the two parties are at this moment equal. The Gorbachev party, torn and unwieldy as it is, retains the powerful resources of national organization, material wealth and familiarity with command. The Yeltsin party is not even a party in the sense of structure, membership and program; it consists of a diffuse collection of bold individuals, reform factions and popular impulses. In the Soviet ferment, however, it is the party of promise. It could yet capture

the immense discontent uncapped by the Gorbachev reforms. In so doing it would no doubt stir a determined response from Mr. Gorbachev. To be effective will require an unaccustomed discipline from the populist Boris Yeltsin, who pledges, for instance, economic progress without social pain. Still, it appears that the Soviet Union is in its lagged and erratic fashion following Eastern Europe into multiparty politics.

Already it was clear that the Soviet Union had entered a phase of deep internal preoccupation. The Yeltsin phenomenon ensures it and in that sense a gain. The West will have to graduate from a fascination with the clash of Kremlin personalities to serious study of the developing political scene. Any thought of "helping" or "pinning" inordinate hopes on one man or the other must yield to the normal official deference accorded to a sitting leader and the normal respect shown to a prospective replacement. One thing to keep an eye on is whether a Gorbachev government with a Yeltsin opposition can move more effectively to advance economic reform and put goods in the stores. Another is whether the Soviet Union can institutionalize pluralism, really make it work. On these matters hinges the Soviet fate.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## For Honest S&L Politics

Suddenly it is open season for savings and loan politics. Some House Democrats have been pressing for an independent counsel to investigate President George Bush's son, Neil. A clutch of Democratic and Republican representatives feel the scandal's heat in their races for re-election. And both houses are rushing bills to beef up the pursuit of S&L crooks.

Politics can be a healthy cleanser, or dirty pool. Some of the current cross fire is unhelpful blather. But political probing has value beyond exposing culprits; call it establishing responsibility for a major national crisis, call it education for the future.

Neil Bush was a director of Denver's Silverado S&L before the government shut it down; the bailout may cost more than \$1 billion. Federal investigators have accused him of "one of the worst kinds" of conflict of interest in his dual capacity as Silverado director and business partner with two big borrowers. He says he made the appropriate disclosures of his business connections. Investigators say they were inadequate.

Some House Democrats want an independent counsel to investigate Neil Bush and Silverado. That could simply be grandstanding, since an administrative judge will hear his case in the fall. But it is of great importance, in his case and others, to establish what is and what is not conflict of interest, because that issue threads throughout the S&L crisis.

The scandal cuts close for Representative Deann Smith, too. A five-term Oregon Republican, he is on the defensive for intervening with federal regulators while he was a director of a local thrift. There is no charge that his behavior was illegal, but the

behavior is fodder enough for his opponent.

In Georgia, Democratic Representative Doug Barnard is being challenged for inattentiveness as a longtime member of the House Banking Committee, and for taking large contributions from S&L interests. One challenger put up a billboard showing a \$20,000 check from Charles Keating — beneficiary of the "Keating Five" senators and many others — and telling Mr. Barnard to "give the money back."

Others under fire include Democrats Frank Annunzio of Illinois and Jim Chapman of Texas, and Republicans Bill Lowery and Charles Pashayan of California and John Hiler of Indiana. Common Cause cites Mr. Lowery for taking more money from S&L interests in the 1980s — \$85,000 — than any other current House member. Whether any of those men were involved in wrongdoing is a fair political question. Challengers have a right and duty to press them on their record in the S&L crisis.

Political discomfit doubtless explains why last week the Senate voted a reauthorizing 99 to one for broad new powers to arm federal investigators and prosecutors of S&L crime, and why the House Appropriations Committee shouted approval for investigations by the Secret Service.

This is the third time in four years that Congress has undertaken major changes in the laws that regulate thrifts. Why didn't they get it right before? The charitable explanation is that time and again Congress and two administrations underestimated the depth and breadth of the rot. But politics was also a factor. Let politics not deter them now from getting it finally right.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### In Community With Germans

Since Nicholas Ridley apparently says what Margaret Thatcher thinks, his staying on would have led to (the conclusion that) Mrs. Thatcher's resistance against the EC's striving to form a political and monetary union is especially based on overly simplified, anti-German sentiments. That impression would have been completely isolated Mrs. Thatcher in Europe. It is understandable that the creation of a new German state causes fearful memories, especially with the generation that has been through the war. But Mr. Ridley and his supporters are wrong if they see the maintenance of national states as the solution to these fears. Because that indeed would mean that Germany, with its soon to be even more powerful economy and currency, would dominate Europe. The only way to avoid this is further European integration. Germany must be solidly anchored in a political and monetary union.

—De Volkskrant (Amsterdam).

### Freeze Military Aid to Kenya

Kenya depends heavily on foreign aid from many sources. The United States last year contributed \$35 million in economic aid and \$11 million for military aid. Freezing the military assistance is a good place to start putting more substantive pressure on Daniel ar Moi and could prove persuasive.

To regain international respect and financial support, Kenya's president must restore the multiparty system, free all political prisoners, allow freedom of speech and end the government-led violence. He should follow the lead of South Africa's Nelson Mandela, [whose] African National Congress claims the allegiance of at least 60 percent of black South Africans — yet favors a multiparty system in its homeland. Black Africans fought bitterly for independence from repressive rulers during the colonial period. It would be sad if President Moi came to resemble those hated colonial oppressors.

—Los Angeles Times.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 00. Telex: Advertising, 612395; Circulation, 612382; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

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# OPINION

## The Liberian Disaster Displays American Fingerprints

By Gordon C. Thomasson

MARLBORO, Vermont — The U.S. State Department often refers to a "special relationship" between Liberia and the United States, even though it has been decidedly one-sided, to America's advantage. What is really special about Liberia is U.S. strategic interests there. That is Washington's main concern and why, through the 10 years of the Doe re-

President Samuel K. Doe modified to permit Rapid Deployment Force basing and staging facilities. These facilities have been used to transship materials to U.S. clients such as the UNITA guerrillas in Angola.

The U.S. Coast Guard sited and maintains Liberia's Omega station on

In the early 1980s Liberia became the largest per capita recipient of U.S. aid in sub-Saharan Africa, although the United States was fully aware that millions were being siphoned off by Mr. Doe and his cronies.

In late 1987 the United States put the virtually bankrupt and looting government into "receivership," sending a team of 17 experts to control spending and stop corruption. In November 1988 the team gave up in disgust. By then the United States had pumped more than half a billion dollars into the regime.

Since 1987 the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and the State Department have refused to follow up evidence of a drug-money banking industry that has sprung up. Five new banking corporations have been set up in Liberia since 1987. The economy is a disaster, but the use of U.S. dollars as legal tender makes Liberia the perfect country to replace Panama as a laundry for drug money.

Is Charles Taylor, the most prominent leader of the rebellion, an improvement over Mr. Doe? Probably not. He has wasted ample opportunities during the rebellion to address the issues of human rights, a return to civilian government and democratic elections, corruption and economic reconstruction.

Mr. Doe had appointed Mr. Taylor — a rehabilitated member of the regime he had overthrown in 1980 — as

chief of the Government Services Administration. Later, in 1983, Mr. Taylor fled to America after allegations that he had embezzled \$900,000. The government attempted to extradite him from Ghana in May 1987. So far he and his undisciplined forces seem to promise only a mirror image of what Mr. Doe brought to Liberia, also through force of arms.

What options exist for the United States in what appear to be the final days of the Doe regime? It can support the initiative of the Economic Community of West African States for an interim civilian government that excludes the combatants and prepares for free elections. And it can provide incentives to create a democratically elected, civilian representative government that can build a balanced relationship with the United States. This is the only way America's best long-term interests can be preserved.

America should not support a Liberian government that comes to power by force and that creates internal anarchy that lead to mass killing. At long last Washington has protested to the government about the abusive behavior of its troops toward unarmed civilians. Five other Western embassies have urged the rebels to stop killing civilians in ethnic groups thought to be loyal to the government.

Wars of revenge may be the lesser of two horrors that Liberia faces. The planting season is past for most of the country, and in many combat areas no crops have been sown and no harvest

can be expected before October or November next year. Liberia is thus facing widespread famine. But food aid should be given only to a civilian interim government that quickly prepares for free and fair elections.

Food should never be a weapon — but it can be a gift of peace. With U.S. economic assistance, a United Nations peacekeeping force could aid a caretaker civilian government in exchanging the soldiers' weapons for food supplies, tools, seed for planting the 1991 crop and return transportation to home villages. This is far better than handing soldiers try to survive as armed bandits while the people starve, and in the short term this would help avoid postwar massacres and famine.

From 1980 to 1990, \$52 million in U.S. military aid created a heavily armed force — for what? Unless Liberia's future is to be a succession of insurgencies and bloodbaths, the damage America has caused must be undone by strongly encouraging the immediate conversion to a democratic, civilian government, with incentives to disarm the current combatants.

A permanent moratorium should be imposed on all aid to any new military government. An impoverished irregular military force cannot run, let alone rebuild, a bankrupt country. Democracy can.

The writer, a professor at Marlboro College, heads the Liberian Studies Association. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Unless Liberia's future is to be a succession of insurgencies and bloodbaths, the damage America has caused must be undone by strongly encouraging the immediate conversion to a democratic, civilian government.

gime, the United States has been willing to support a dictator.

Liberia is the base for more American military and intelligence arrangements than any other sub-Saharan African country. They include Voice of America transmitters for broadcasting to all sub-Saharan Africa; hundreds of receiving and rebroadcasting antennae and signal-booster amplifiers for CIA and diplomatic radio traffic; an Omega navigation system transmitter (one of eight worldwide) that serves as a backup system for underwater navigation guidance of U.S. missile-launching submarines.

Then there is a long-standing mutual defense treaty and agreements that

the country's main highway. But it neglected to warn the public about the dangers of extremely high levels of pulsed very-low-frequency electromagnetic radiation emitted by the transmitter. By contrast, Admiral Paul Voss refused to allow an interstate highway to be built near the Coast Guard's Kaneohe, Hawaii, Omega facility in Hailu Valley unless Hawaii could first determine "that no harmful radiation or shock hazards exist" and unless it accepted "full liability for any problems, injuries or long-term health effects during construction or use of the highway because of the proximity of the Omega station." The highway was not built.

## Indonesia: The U.S. Record in the Lethal 1960s Needs Airing

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — With all the free inquiry American sections of Cold War history running amok, Kathy Kadane, a tenacious investigative reporter who works for the States News Service, got hold of one fascinating loose thread in a story that The Washington Post published on May 21. A good deal more pulling on that thread needs to be done.

She reported that in the years leading up to 1965, diplomatic and intelligence officials in the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta supplied the names of perhaps 5,000 members of the Indonesian Communist Party, or PKI, to the Indonesian army under General Suharto (now the president), whose forces hunted Communists down in a massacre that crushed the party and left hundreds of thousands dead. The movie "The Year of Living Dangerously" caught some of the fury.

This fearsome slaughter, then the greatest since Hitler and Stalin, was familiar at the time. It was and still is widely regarded as the grim but earned fate of a conspiratorial revolutionary party that represented the same Communist juggernaut that was on the

march in Vietnam. Either the army would get the Communists or the Communists would get the army, it was thought: Indonesia was a domino, and the PKI's demise kept it standing in the free world.

This was the way I always thought about the events of 1965. I was prepared to accept Ms. Kadane's well-documented disclosures about the U.S. Embassy's helping role as the kind of thing that thoughtful people then had adequate strategic reason to engage in and that thoughtful people now should be slow to second-guess. Although the means were grievously tainted, we — the fastidious among us as well as the hardheaded and cynical — can be said to have enjoyed the fruits in the geopolitical stability of that important part of Asia, in the revolution that never happened.

A little shaking of the head, a little wondering about the bloody ways of history, a little relief that it happened long ago: This may be about as far as retrospect will take most of us.

Few people these days can summon up the outrage that was the common coin of protests in the Vietnam War period.

Just the other day, moreover, Indonesia and China formally closed the rift that arose from the massacre, undertaken as it was on the theory that China was guiding local Communists bent on taking over Indonesia. President Suharto indicated that he no longer sees China and communism as threats. China's foreign minister said he had no idea whether Indonesia had a Communist Party anymore.

Most of us still do not fully understand what really happened in Indonesia 25 years ago. For instance, in news accounts of the Chinese-Indonesian accord and in recollections one hears from Indonesia hands, the supposed triggering event of 1965 is uniformly described as the "attempted coup" of Sept. 30 against then President Sukarno. However, in one account, which used contemporary embassy and CIA reports, the action of the officers (who did capture and kill six generals) is depicted as a much more unfocused, wayward and unprovoked event that the army arti-

trarily decided to use as a pretext for wiping out the PKI. Decided to use, that is, at American instigation and with soup-to-nuts American encouragement and support.

This rendering is found in the historian Gabriel Kolko's book "Confronting the Third World," published in 1988. Mr. Kolko's revisionist blame-America-first viewpoint makes me distrust his conclusions, but his sourcing and documentation make me wish for an independent account.

At the request of Representative Ted Weiss, Democrat of New York, the House Intelligence Committee is looking into the Kadane allegations that the Jakarta embassy fingered the PKI 5,000. The New Yorker magazine suggests further that there is a "policy question" of whether Congress should restrict the sharing of American intelligence with "client states."

I detect no grounds to put this tangled and troubled matter in the hands of the politicians. It is a good one to turn over to the historians.

The Washington Post.

## East Europeans Have Second Thoughts About a Free Press

By Benjamin C. Bradlee

The writer is executive editor of The Washington Post. This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — A free press means different things to different people. It can also mean different things at different times in the life of a single person.

For instance, every student of a free press knows that Thomas Jefferson would have chosen newspapers without a government over a government without newspapers. But it is useful to remember that later in his life, under some provocation, Jefferson also said: "That man who never looks into a newspaper is better informed than he who reads them, inasmuch as he who knows nothing is nearer the truth than he whose mind is filled with falsehood and error."

You can see this phenomenon in a sharp light in Eastern Europe, which has been without a free press and free journalists for two generations. There the new democratic governments have already begun to redefine freedom of the press to suit the new realism they face as rulers instead of subjects.

Early this month a number of editors from some high-profile U.S. newspapers met in a Prague suburb with a group of editors from the democratic press of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union. We had gathered to listen to each other under the sponsorship of the Center

for Foreign Journalists and Harvard University's Nieman Foundation.

The Americans were especially aware of the differences: We had been handed freedom at the start of our careers as usually as we were given pencils and notebooks, while the East Europeans had fought tooth and nail for the same advantages. So we were reluctant to offer much advice, not sure how relevant our own experiences might be. We worried aloud about where they would find enlightened owners, where they would find reporters after 40 years of Communist discipline, and how they would get along with their new governments.

We certainly had not traveled behind the Iron Curtain to learn about the virtues of First Amendment freedoms. Nor had we traveled that far to be lectured to about freedom of the press, either — but a lecture is exactly what we got. Given the audience, the words were particularly inflammatory.

First came Vaclav Havel himself, the charismatic playwright-journalist who came out of jail to lead Czechoslovakia's "Velvet Revolution" and, ultimately, win the presidency. "You are the representatives of the most significant world newspapers," he told us, "and I would like you to pass over your experiences as quickly as possible to our press, which is only learning to be free."

So far, so good.

But then the president added this: "That means that our press understands the concept of freedom of expression only as a kind of private detective's job, who is searching for sensations, and from time to time it forgets . . . that the freedom is only one side of the coin, where the other side is represented by responsibility."

After so many years of experience, I have found that American editors get a little scratchy when they hear presidents talk about "sensationalism" and "responsibility." We would all swear that we believe in responsibility and we deplore sensationalism, but still, we like to deplore it more than we like to hear it deplored. We are reminded of President Dwight Eisenhower and his thoughts on "sensational-seeking columnists."

On the next day of the conference

the lecture seemed to resume. This time the speaker was Michael Zantovsky, Mr. Havel's charming, gregarious press secretary and a former Reuters correspondent.

Mr. Zantovsky paid obeisance to the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, as is almost mandatory in any gathering of American journalists. "Everyone has experienced the contribution the free press has made at times," he said, "especially at a time of crisis, to preserving democracy, to preserving freedom. But everyone has also experienced how much damage it can cause, because journalists wield some very, very powerful tools and these tools can hurt when they are . . . not used right."

My colleagues looked at each other uncomfortably. There was "movement in the crowd," the expression used by the old-line Communist press to describe an unfavorable reaction in the audience.

Mr. Zantovsky warned to his task, obviously delighting in our discomfort. In fact, he said, they had been talking among themselves about sending journalists to jail under certain conditions.

"Freedom of the press is a very essential thing and one of the best safeguards of the welfare of a democratic society," he continued. "You may not agree with me when I say that it is also a sacred cow, largely of the press's own making."

More movement in the crowd.

Mr. Zantovsky then told three stories. He said he was not sure what they meant but he felt that they illustrated how he felt. We, too, were not sure what they meant, but we felt that they could be early warnings of threats to the new Czech freedom and that, at the very least, they were at odds with what we understood to be freedom of the press.

His first story involved a Czech journalist who wrote an article in late June to the effect that more booze had been consumed in the Hradcany Castle during the first six months of the Havel administration than had been consumed by the previous governments in 10 years.

"It caused us to work very hard because we weren't quite sure," Mr. Zantovsky said. "We had to check and go through the invoices 10 years back, and found out we were quite modest about our drinking. We actually drank much more soft drinks than hard liquor or wine, unlike the previous governments."

"So we're going to sue the bastard," the president's spokesman announced with glee.

The Havel government, of course, is mindful of the legalities required by its newly democratized institutions — up to a point. It plans to start civil proceedings (rather than criminal) against the offending journalist for libel. But, said Mr. Zantovsky, the offending journalist "will be sentenced to apologize in print in public in the same spot in the paper that the article was published."

No talk about any trial, or any jury, or the possibility of a not-guilty verdict. No concern that the sentence had already been decided by the palace, not the judge. And no acknowledgment that the government doesn't, as a rule, sue journalists. (In fact, the last U.S. attorney general to sue journalists, in the Pentagon Papers case, himself ended up in jail.)

More movement in our crowd.

The Washington Post.

the privately owned, constitutionally protected press must take the lead.

And Central Europe is only one of many regions where the help and largesse of the American press are needed. It has already begun to help much of Africa, Latin America and the Asian basin to develop an independent press. And these programs cannot be forsaken in favor of new programs in Europe. After a 200-year maturing process, the American press should be ready to pursue an even-handed, global role of support for an internationally free press.

The New York Times.

What laws are needed to assure press freedom in the Soviet Union? Perhaps the most important development to emerge, from the standpoint of the Europeans, was the proposal to form a regional independent journalists' association. The association would work to advance professional standards, to protect journalists' independence through improved press laws and to link news people in several countries.

For Americans, the most important development was the sense of hope and promise in the birth of an independent press all over the region.

But there is great uncertainty in what happens between birth and maturity. The leaders of the U.S. press are, for the first time, paying so much attention to their brethren overseas that they have put themselves on the spot. Will we put our resources where our mouths are? We talk about newsroom management training missions, unlimited technical assistance, ownership, partnership, subsidies, donation of equipment, even helping to build printing and distribution facilities.

The U.S. government, too, is interested in starting up aid programs. But

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## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1890: Fremont's Death

PARIS — The Herald says in an editorial: The death of General Fremont on July 13 recalls the birth of the Republican party. He was the party's first candidate for the Presidency, and his defeat was probably a blessing in disguise to the Republicans, for it enabled them to place Mr. Lincoln in power when the Civil War was at hand. Had General Fremont been elected, and had the South seceded then, as they threatened to do, instead of four years later, the result might have been very different from what it was with Mr. Lincoln at the helm.

### 1915: America's Reply

LONDON — A despatch from Washington states that a generally-accepted forecast of America's reply to Austria-Hungary's amazing Note protesting against the sending of munitions and foodstuffs to the Allies, is that the United States will flatly refuse to consider the terms of the proposition. It is

believed that Turkey and Germany are preparing Notes similar to that just sent by their ally, but, as Germany supplied Spain with ammunition in 1898, it is believed that no attention will be paid to any such protests.

### 1940: Baltic Returns

TALLINN — A virtual mandate for the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into the Soviet Union was contained tonight [July 16] in official returns from balloting on Communist Parliamentary tickets in the three Baltic states. In Estonia the Parliamentary ticket of the "Bloc of Working People," the only ticket, received 92.9 per cent of the votes. The new Estonian Parliament is expected to convene July 23 to adopt a new constitution demanding incorporation of Estonia as an additional Soviet Socialist Republic. The new Latvian and Lithuanian Parliaments are expected to follow the same procedure.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.



## OPINION

## Reagan's Sad Legacy, in a Nutshell

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON—On a clear day I can see Ronald Reagan. I see him sitting in his study, reading the newspapers (O.K., this is a fantasy) and wondering where it all went wrong. I am not talking now of the savings and loan scandal or the botched space program. I am thinking instead of this: We Americans are no longer standing tall.

That was Mr. Reagan's campaign slogan—and to many Americans it was a promise he fulfilled. He thought mostly in military terms. A mighty war machine was to him synonymous with "standing tall," and we stood taller still when, on occasion, the Pentagon went to war. The invasion of Grenada, the bombing of Libya—those were the acts of a powerful nation that would not be pushed around. Our chest swelled. We were, it was said, number one again.

But barely two years after Mr. Reagan left office we may well be number three. Two summits have recently been concluded, the NATO meeting in London and the economic powwow in Houston. For the most part they were grand and glorious photo opportunities, and at each event the United States essentially presided. But West Germany said it would grant the Soviet Union financial aid no matter what the United States thought, and Japan said it would resume economic relations with China—again, no matter what the United States thought.

These are called policy differences. When it comes to aiding the Soviet Union, George Bush says now is not the time. Moscow would simply squander the money. The Soviet Union lacks the infrastructure—even a banking system—to run a market economy. Its reforms have been halfhearted and often botched. Better to send experts, Washington says. Better to show the Russians how to do things rather than simply provide aid that would be wasted.

It is not a bad argument, but it is advanced by a government that has no choice in the matter. We're broke. Unlike Japan, we cannot provide some \$15 billion in aid when we simply do not have that kind of money. Unlike Japan, we cannot offer China massive credits. And unlike the pre-Reagan United States, we cannot even protest too much. Our demeanor must be as humble as our purse. We are, after all, a debtor.

The prosperity of Japan, Germany and the rest of Western Europe would have happened no matter what the United States did—and it did plenty, beginning with the Marshall Plan, to foster it. But it would be one thing for the United States to be first among equals. Instead it has become something less. It is powerful where it no longer matters, militarily, and weak

where it matters most—economically. Take aid to the Soviet Union. The best course is to send both money and experts. One without the other might not do much good, in the short run anyway. And it's the short run that matters most to Mikhail Gorbachev. At the moment he cannot feed his own people. He lacks housing for soldiers recalled from Eastern Europe and has, as a result, a wealth of bitter senior military officers.

With money he could buy food and erect housing, and maybe remain in power. That, after all, is what we want for the moment, and is seemingly the sum total of our Soviet policy. But experts are all we can afford.

After eight years of Mr. Reagan (and almost two of Mr. Bush) the Treasury annually still runs an enormous deficit. Taxes were lowered and defense spending raised. So we have two things we need like a hole in the head: a mighty military establishment and a titanic deficit.

This is the legacy of Ronald Reagan. He and his many supporters claim that their policies resulted in the collapse of the Soviet empire, a towering edifice whose toppling really awaited a slight breeze. Even granting that accomplishment (and I do not), Mr. Reagan left the United States a bleak legacy: a fiscal situation that reduces our stature and a successor who lacks the vision or the boldness to do anything much about it.

The Washington Post.



"Things have really gone to hell since we left Washington!"

## How Falcon Insemination Could Give Politics a Lift

By Dave Barry

MIAMI—Many, many of you have written to me in recent weeks asking the following question: "Dave, are there any new developments in the field of artificial falcon insemination, and could these developments help improve the American electoral process?"

I am pleased to report that the answer to both questions is "yes." I have received some very exciting information

## MEANWHILE

on this subject from alert reader Lance Waller, who sent me an article from the April issue of Smithsonian magazine concerning the Smithsonian Center for Birds of Prey in Boise, Idaho. The center is engaged in the preservation of falcons, fierce birds of prey that are named after the Ford Falcon, which holds the proud title of Slowest Car Ever Built. In certain areas of the country you can go to a stoplight and find Falcon drivers who pressed down on their accelerators in 1983 and are STILL WAITING for their cars to move.

Anyway, the scientists at the center are trying to breed falcons, sometimes via artificial insemination, which means they (the scientists) have to get hold of some

falcon semen, which you cannot simply pick up in your local supermarket. (Well, O.K., you CAN, but it's not fresh.)

So, according to Smithsonian magazine, these scientists obtain the semen via a process so wondrous that you will insist I made it up, but I did not. Here, according to the article, is how it works: First, a falcon handler hand-feeds a baby male falcon, which eventually regards its handler as another falcon.

Then, when the falcon matures, the handler goes into a chamber with it and they engage in a courtship ritual, wherein they bow their heads and make cheeping sounds. "The two of them provide an amazing spectacle," states the article, "man and bird bowing and cheeping, affectionate lovers arousing each other."

Then the handler puts on—remember, I am not making this up—"a nondescript fedora with a rubber dam around the crown to catch the semen." He turns around, and the falcon "flies to the hat and, with much cheeping and fluttering of wings, copulates with it."

The magazine has an actual photograph of this, showing a man with his arms folded, wearing a facial expression that would look somber and dignified, suitable for a portrait painting of a bank president, except that the man is wearing an extremely comical hat, on top of which is this large, wildly excited bird experiencing a Climactic Moment. (The article doesn't say what happens next, but I like to think they smoke tiny cigarettes.)

Anyway, looking at this picture, I couldn't help but think about the American electoral process. You know how your top political figures traditionally demonstrate their qualifications for high government office by putting on virtually any form of cretin headwear that is handed to them? Well, think how it would be if, during the 1992 presidential campaign, some leading presidential contender was making an appearance in Iowa, and some innocent-looking Girl Scout handed him what she claimed was a special ceremonial headdress, and he put it on, and his head suddenly became a highly erotic stimulant for major birds of prey. ("In a surprise campaign development that raises delicate legal issues, Rep. Dick Gephardt was carried off today by a large, cheeping flock of lust-crazed, federally protected falcons.")

Wouldn't that be wonderful? It would transform the presidential campaign from an endless drone into something you'd genuinely look forward to on the TV news. Oh, I know what you're thinking. "But what if the politicians LIKE it? What if they start wearing their hats ALL THE TIME?" Certainly these are large hurdles, but I am certain that, as a nation, we Americans will find a way to overcome them. But not right now. Right now I have to go. Rex is chirping for me.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers.

## Correction

The name of the secretary-general of the OECD, Jean-Claude Paye, was misstated on Monday in the opinion column "A Pill That Could Make a Difference."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## A Rose by Any Other Name

Why all the arguing about unification or reunification or whatever for the current events in the Germans? The Germans have a perfectly good, if slightly contaminated, word for it: *Anschluss*.  
H. H. SCHREINER,  
Zurich.

## Ronald Reagan Wrote It?

Turning to the editorial page of your June 13 edition, I was appalled to see an article ("Cautiously, the West Can Try to Help Gorbachev") attributed to Ronald Reagan. I reject his supposed authorship. I have not and will not read the piece, although I cut it out and now I stare at it as I write. Ronald Reagan wrote something? You want me to read it? Don't make me laugh.

STEPHEN MYERS,  
Barcelona.

## Time to End a Free Ride

Regarding the editorial "Toward Budget Sanity" (June 30):

To say that increasing the U.S. gasoline tax by a nickel a gallon would still keep it under the European price has to be the understatement of the year. Anywhere in the United States it is difficult to spend more than \$15 to fill

a tank. On a recent trip across France I was lucky to do it for \$50. I think of U.S. gasoline as being free.

Europeans have always had outrageous taxes for gasoline but have somehow managed to survive. I can remember paying 80 cents a gallon in the 1960s in Europe, while it was 30 cents in the United States. Since America had no serious fiscal problems in that period it could afford this luxury. However, if there is now a problem with budget deficits, isn't it about time to inform the American public that they have been enjoying a free ride on fuel?

ALEXANDRE GEORGES,  
Luxembourg.

## British Voting Abroad

The British Representation of the People Act 1985 entitles all those who have left the United Kingdom within the preceding 20 years to register to vote in British and European parliamentary elections. Registration forms are available from British consulates and high commissioners or from the political parties here in Britain.

The form is quite simple to complete. It requires only the support of another British passport holder to whom you are not related.

SIR JAMES SPICER, M.P.,  
London.

## The World Cup: Boring Play, Shoot-Outs and Bad Acting

To allow a world championship sporting event to be decided by a referee's unilateral and questionable decision is shameful. Several matches were decided by bad refereeing, penalty shoot-outs (the equivalent of coin tossing) and—with few exceptions—uninspired, uninspired and downright boring play, not to mention bad acting.

If what transpired in Italy is an example of world-class football, they had better keep it out of the United States. In its present form and unless the rules are changed, it will never sell.

LEE SETOMER,  
Málaga, Spain.

Your Italia '90 coverage was excellent. The tournament itself, however, was unsatisfactory. Not because of the debatable spending to create new stadiums, nor the early return home of teams like Brazil's and Cameroon's. The penalty shoot-outs on July 3 and 4 cheapened the tournament. West Germany deserved to win the final, but it is the world champion with an asterisk.

DAVID MARSDEN,  
Zurich.

What a wonderful moment. The Cameroon team waving goodbye, going around the stadium. They lost! With a

sweet smile. Old-fashioned football versus modern football. Ball control versus body pressure. Magic feet versus bionic shoulders. On television the close-ups were revealing: Never an angry Cameroon face, never a desperate kneeling on the ground. Just a fun game. They were pleased to be there, to play a great sport. No fighting, just finesse. No arrogance, just style. Bravo et merci, Cameroon!

C.A. CONDAT,  
Konstanz, West Germany.

There is good and bad in every team, but Mr. Hughes sees only the bad in Argentina. How did they make it to the final? Shoot-outs and dirty playing? I would say a tough defense, an outstanding goalie in Sergio Goycochea, some timely playing by Diego Maradona and Claudio Caniggia and, of course, luck.

Since when is Maradona the only player to fake injuries and fouls? Faking is something done by most players, especially the most talented.

Unlike Mr. Hughes, I enjoyed the World Cup. I was thrilled by the skills of the world's best. As for shoot-outs, it seems that only the losers complain.

CASEY BRENNAN,  
Paris.

Now that the madness of the World Cup has faded from view for another four years, I keep asking myself how it is that the United States was awarded the privilege of welcoming the same happening in 1994. America has enough problems

without taking in the rest of the world's hoodlums. Not to mention the fact that this particular money game is almost unheard of, or at least unknown, in America. It is difficult to believe that even the curiosity-seekers will fill more than a tiny corner of a stadium while baseball is being played around the corner.

ROBERT W. HADDOCK,  
Winterthur, Switzerland.

Alexandre Georges of Luxembourg (Letters, June 26) complains about soccer hooliganism, saying there are no baseball or tennis hooligans. Did he read about what happened in Detroit last month when their team won the National Basketball Association championship for the second year in a row?

Seven persons killed; hundreds injured by gunfire, stabbings and fighting; fights breaking out even in hospital emergency rooms, and rioting all night. Of course, this might not have much to do with basketball; it might just be Detroit. rwb

ANTONY NIELSON,  
Borgo Montezero, Italy.

## FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1990

Now, in the 1990 completely revised and updated edition, 200 pages of indispensable information in English on a selection of 82 of the most important French companies, as well as basic facts on other major firms. Includes information on the French economy and major sectors of activity, an introduction to the Paris Bourse, and a bilingual dictionary of French financial terms.

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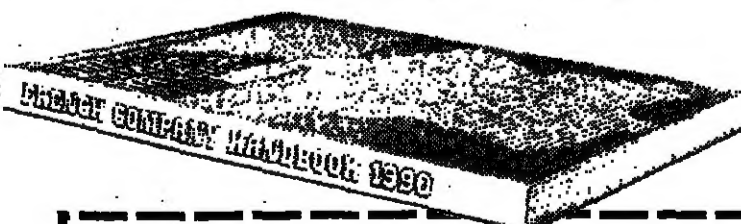
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## Syria Says It Might Aid Peace

Assad, in Egypt, Backs Mubarak

New York Times Service

CAIRO — President Hafez Assad of Syria conditionally agreed Monday to join Egyptian peace-making efforts in the Middle East.

"We are ready to join the peace process, but this depends on other circumstances related to other parts inside and outside the region," Mr. Assad said during a joint press conference with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

In Jerusalem, meantime, a senior Israeli official was quoted by Reuters as saying, "If the result of this meeting will be some kind of a rapprochement between Egypt and Syria on the basis of Egypt's policy, of course this process would be a positive one from Israel's point of view."

The press conference was held at the conclusion of the Syrian leader's first visit here in 13 years, ending a period of estrangement that followed Egypt's peace with Israel in 1979.

Asked if his visit meant acceptance of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Mr. Assad said, "We've been calling for peace for a long time now. We accepted UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and we still call for just and comprehensive peace."

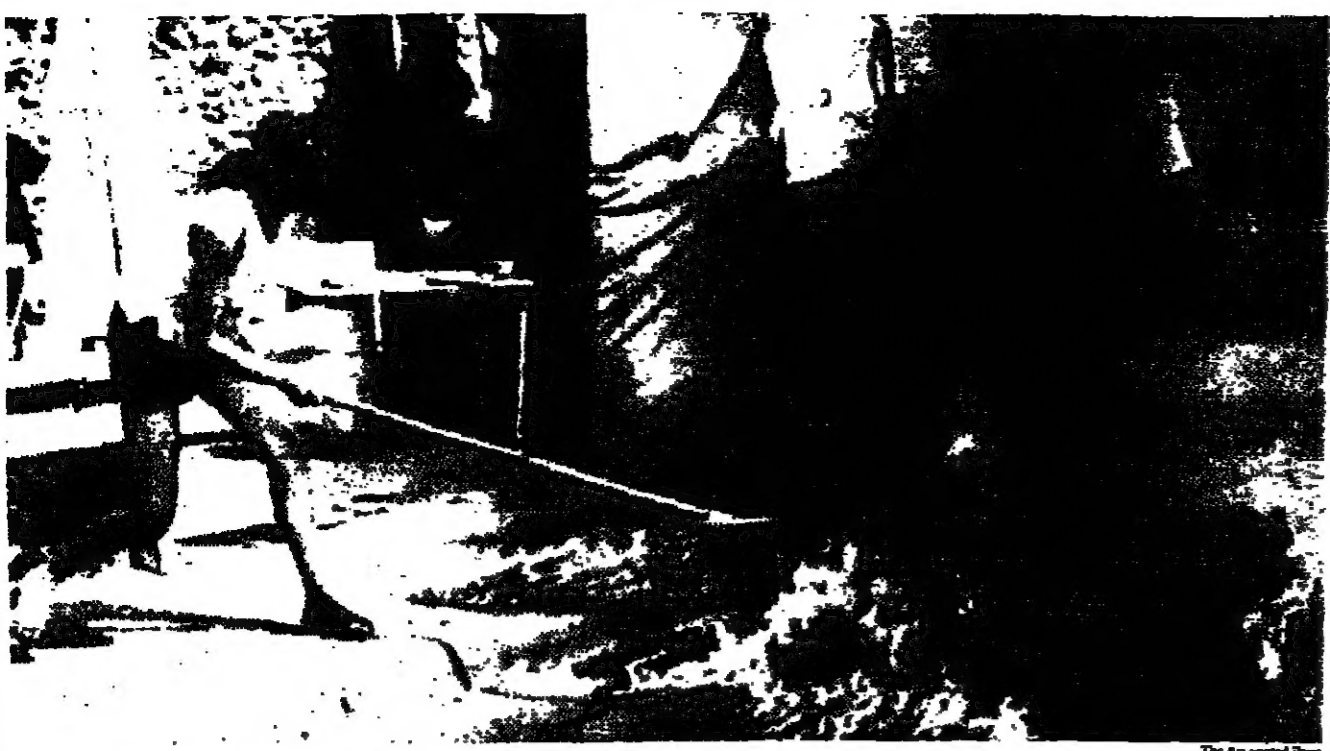
Egypt has offered to be host to the first Israeli-Palestinian talks in Cairo, based on the five-point peace plan of U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d. The plan has stalled over objections raised by the Israeli government.

Mr. Assad's visit is widely regarded in the Arab world as a significant step toward Arab unity, amid efforts by Egypt to mediate disputes between Syria and Iraq, and Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization before the next Arab summit conference expected to be held in Cairo in November.

Reuters said Israeli newspapers had expressed fears that the Cairo meeting could lead to an understanding among Syria, Iraq and the PLO, the grouping Israel fears most on its Eastern borders.

Although no substantial improvement in relations between Syria and Iraq materialized, Mr. Mubarak said the situation had improved.

Mr. Assad said of his relations with Iraq, "We are two Arab countries and will reach an agreement no matter how long it takes."



A resident of southern Tel Aviv blocking the road with burning tires in front of the shack where she lives to protest the housing crisis in Israel. Hundreds of people have been forced to leave their homes as rents have skyrocketed because of the influx of Soviet Jews.

## Arabs to Boycott Firms Aiding Influx to Israel

Reuters

TUNIS — Arab countries have decided to boycott companies and other institutions that help Jews immigrate to Israel.

Arab foreign ministers who were meeting in Tunis said Monday that the influx of Jews posed "a very grave threat to national security, to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and to peace efforts."

In a statement, the ministers said that they decided to take "decisive measures on all levels towards the agencies, institutions and authorities, which provide facilities for Jew-

ish immigration, especially transport and financial assistance."

More than 50,000 Soviet Jews have immigrated to Israel this year.

Arab diplomats said the boycott was directed at commercial firms and nongovernmental institutions — not at countries allowing the immigrants to cross their territory.

The ministers, who held a two-day meeting at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said their countries were willing to pay the expenses of Jews who wished to

return to Arab countries they left years ago.

The ministers also said that they stood behind the PLO position of rejecting U.S. conditions for resuming direct PLO-American talks.

Washington suspended the talks last month, saying that they would resume only if the PLO condemned a Palestinian guerrilla raid on Israel in May and disciplined the Palestine Liberation Front, the PLO faction that carried out the attack.

The chairman of the PLO, Yasser Arafat, rejected the conditions on Sunday.

## Jogger Cannot Recall Attack

In N.Y. Court, Woman Describes Physical Disabilities

By Howard Kurtz

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Taking the witness stand unsteadily, the woman known as the Central Park jogger made her first public appearance in a Manhattan courtroom Monday, saying she could not recall the attack that nearly killed her 15 months ago.

A petite woman with short blond hair, the 30-year-old was composed and lucid, if slightly nervous, during prosecution questioning that lasted 15 minutes. She said she still had trouble walking, suffered from double vision and had lost her sense of smell.

Lawyers for the three youths charged with attempted murder, rape and sodomy in a "wilding" attack in April 1989 declined to cross-examine the woman.

Her right eye was slightly bulged, and seemed not fully synchronized with her left eye; she has a staring look of perpetual surprise. There is also a crescent-shaped scar near the left eye.

The woman, who suffers from post-traumatic amnesia, said she could not remember the attack in which she was raped and beaten by a group of youths and then left in a muddy ravine near 102d Street.

"Do you recall going jogging in Central Park on April 19, 1989?" asked an assistant district attorney, Elizabeth Lederer.

"No I don't," the woman said. "Do you have any memory whatsoever of what happened to you in the park on April 19, 1989?"

"No, I do not."

Millions have followed the victim's remarkable recovery since the nighttime attack that turned her into a symbol of brutality in New York. She made clear, in a firm and matter-of-fact voice, that the physical effects of the assault were still with her.

"I have problems with balance when I'm walking, and coordination," she said, her hands clasped.

"At times if I'm walking down the hallway, I'll veer off to the right or the left. I also have a great deal of trouble going down steps. I have to hold onto the banister."

"I also lost my sense of smell, completely and totally. That hasn't come back at all."

"I also suffer from double vision. I compensate when I'm reading by holding the paper over to the left. It seems to be worse at night when I'm tired."

After her testimony, the woman put her hand on the edge of the witness box to steady herself and stumbled as she stepped down.

Although most news organizations have voluntarily withheld the victim's name because of the nature of the crime, much has been learned about her in the past 15 months. She is from a Roman Catholic family in Upper St. Clair, Pennsylvania. Her father is a retired Westinghouse executive and her mother is the former president of a school board. She graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Wellesley College, earned a master's degree at

Yale and has traveled widely abroad.

She once worked with a Boston shelter for abused women and did a summer internship at the U.S. Embassy in Zimbabwe. She joined the corporate finance department of Salomon Bros., the banking firm, in 1986.

Robert Kurtz, the woman's physician during her 45-day hospital stay, has testified that her brain was swollen, that nearly all her blood had drained and that her body temperature was 85 degrees Fahrenheit (29.4 centigrade). Her pulse was barely detectable, she was in shock and her body was jerking.

"She hung onto life by a thread," Dr. Kurtz said.

After long-term therapy in Connecticut, she moved back to Manhattan, resumed running and returned to work.

Many had thought the prosecution would not put the woman through the ordeal of testifying, but on Monday her name was called without advance warning.

Entering slowly and with a slight tremble, she explained that she ran in Central Park at night because of her long work hours.

The defendants, three of whom were in the courtroom Monday and three of whom are to be tried later, are black and Hispanic. An angry group of black spectators shouted, "Why are you trying to lynch these boys?"

## ALLIES: A Gamble for Both Sides and a Test of Loyalty and Commitment

(Continued from page 1)

Vody, Mr. Kohl asked for 370,000 troops, far below the existing strength of the West German Army alone, at 480,000.

Pending fuller disclosure and examination of the Soviet-German agreement, reactions from other European capitals were guarded.

"Germany's membership in our alliance will increase stability for all," a NATO spokesman in Brussels said. A French official said he was not surprised by the Soviet move because Bonn had agreed to set a special limit on the armed forces of a reunited Germany.

But European policymakers and diplomats said they were not sure Mr. Kohl and Mr. Gorbachev had solved the conditions of the transitional arrangements governing the status of the Soviet forces in East Germany pending their withdrawal. Mr. Kohl said that no nuclear

weapons or foreign troops should be based on East German territory.

"He probably means forever," a NATO diplomat in Brussels said Monday, "but we have only said that we would consider that for the transition period."

Another unknown was what kind of economic help Mr. Kohl promised Mr. Gorbachev for his plans for economic change. Mr. Kohl sought, but did not get Western agreement to provide loans and money, though he got approval to go ahead with his plans for at least \$3.5 billion in payments and loan guarantees this year.

The Soviet agreement to German membership in NATO should bring progress in the Two-plus-Four negotiations on the external implications of unification that resume in Paris on Tuesday. The talks involve the two Germans plus the four World War II victors, the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain.

The six countries have also invited a Polish representative who is expected to press Warsaw's demand that the wartime allies keep some of their residual rights in Germany until the reunited Germany ratifies a formal treaty renouncing any intention of altering the border with Poland.

The two German parliaments agreed last month to negotiate such a treaty, and both West Germany and the United States were prepared to resist the Polish demand when the talks resume.

In addition, the allies will have to end their occupation rights in Berlin, replacing them as the Western powers have in West Germany with bilateral status of forces agreements.

All countries with embassies in East and West Germany will also

have to decide whether they should be in Bonn or Berlin after the reunification.

The biggest remaining obstacle to the German reunification is the successful conclusion of a U.S.-Soviet agreement on reducing conventional forces in central Europe.

The conventional-forces talks in Vienna have been going slowly recently. But if they now proceed to a U.S.-Soviet conclusion, they can move on to discuss limits on the forces of other European countries and allow the Two-plus-Four talks to report to the 35-nation summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Paris on Nov. 19 to 21.

The Germans have not yet agreed what kind of election law to apply to the all-German elections, or whether legal reunification should take place with those elections or after them.

## Bush Welcomes Soviet Decision

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President George Bush on Monday hailed as an act of statesmanship Mikhail S. Gorbachev's statement that he accepted in principle a reunited Germany within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"I welcome President Gorbachev's statement," Mr. Bush said. "This commitment demonstrates statesmanship, and strengthens efforts to build enduring relationships based on cooperation."

"It can be seen," he said, "as a response, perhaps in part, to the outcome of the NATO summit in London, where the alliance displayed its readiness to adapt to the new realities in Europe and reach out to former adversaries in the East."

## Soviet Broadcast Changes Too Timid, Journalists Say

United Press International

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's decree ending the Communist Party monopoly on broadcasting is too timid and may be irrelevant because local governments are already taking over the airwaves, some Soviet journalists said Monday.

The decree, issued Sunday, gives local governments, political parties and public organizations access to TV and radio studios, though it requires them to pay all costs and it demands that they gain approval from the central government.

"In my opinion, this is a half-measure," said Igor Apukhtin, an anchorman for the "Fakt" daily news program on Leningrad's only television station. "I think there should be a wider broadening of

glasnost in today's conditions of an emerging multiparty system."

Juri Raudsepp, director of Estonian Radio, said journalists in his independence-seeking Baltic republic have not waited for permission from Moscow to assert their rights to freedom of expression.

The decree "doesn't especially concern us because we consider ourselves an occupied territory," he said. "Our radio and television haven't been controlled by the Communist Party for two or three years. Moscow, as usual, is behind the times."

"There has been a big fight over who will control us — the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio or the Leningrad City Council," Mr. Apukhtin said. "This fight is not over."

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## Soweto: Bulldozers at Work

Wintertime, and Impoverished Blacks Lose Homes

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

DOBSONVILLE, South Africa

After waiting nearly five years

in vain for a proper home, Calvin

Mukondeli spent his savings of

nearly \$190 as a down payment on

a prefabricated shack of wood and

metal that he built for his wife and

three children.

On Thursday, the police arrived

with a bulldozer to knock it down.

Mr. Mukondeli, 35, said he had

begged the policemen to leave his

shack alone until his family could

find another place to live.

"They refused," he said.

Now he has no home and he

still owes \$140 on the material

that the bulldozer trampled.

"I don't know where I'm going

to sleep," Mr. Mukondeli said.

In a winter rain unaffected by

President Frederik W. de Klerk's

assurance of a new and changed

South Africa, municipal authorities

have been tearing down squatter

shacks that proliferate as rural

blacks press in on the white cities

in search of jobs and a better life.

Strewing across a vacant field in

Dobsonville was metal, wood and

plastic sheeting, remnants of 65

shacks accommodating several

hundred people on the northwest-

ern edge of Soweto, South Africa's

largest black township.

On Friday, a few dozen tired

inhabitants guarded what they

had salvaged — a metal bed

frame, a worn wooden bureau,

cooking pots or personal posses-

sions bound up in torn blankets —

and postponed deciding where to

go until the return of children

from school, a spouse from work

or a relative from jail because he

resisted the demolition.

The victims are not vagrants

but ordinary people with families

and ill-paying jobs who try to

cope amid a chronic shortage of

housing. Some of those left

homeless in Dobsonville, like Mr.

Mukondeli, said they had signed

up years ago on a government

waiting list without result.

"The word 'squating' itself is a

very unkind word to use against

people who are honestly looking

for a dwelling," said Patrick Le-

phunya, a spokesman for the

Soweto Civic Association, a citi-

zens' group that opposed the evic-

tions.

He said the authorities had

moved against squatters in winter

because the cold left them vulner-

able and less likely to remain.

In Tokoz, a black township on

the other side of Johannesburg, a

man was killed on Wednesday

and five police officers were in-

jured when squatters there resist-

ed the demolition of 200 shacks.

In contrast, the municipal council

of Benoni announced on Friday

that about 3,000 blacks threat-

ened with eviction in the satellite

township of Watville could stay,

and it promised to supply basic

services.

The Urban Foundation, an in-

dependent research organization

that focuses on South Africa's ur-

ban problems, has estimated that

the housing shortage for blacks

rose to 2 million dwellings this

year, up from 1.5 million in 1988.

The Group Areas Act, which

mandates racially segregated

neighborhoods, has preserved a

surplus of housing for whites.



An elderly South African sitting amid the ruins of his shack, which was recently demolished by the authorities.

In 1989, the Urban Foundation

reported, more than 2.5 million

blacks occupied "informal hous-

ing" — a euphemism for shacks

and other makeshift dwellings —

in the region of Johannesburg and

Pretoria.

This included 422,000 shacks in

landlords' backyards, 49,000 free-

standing shacks and 164,000 oc-

cupied outbuildings, like garages.

On instructions from Dobson-

ville's municipal council, police

officers last week used two bul-

ldozers to level dozens of shanties.

When youths fought back with

stones, the police fired tear gas

and began making arrests.

Some blacks tried to rebuild. At

2:15 A.M. on Friday, they said,

the police returned and knocked

the shacks down again. The squa-

ters passed the rest of the night

shivering in a frigid wind that

chilled the temperature to minus 9

degrees centigrade (15 Fahr-

heit). On Friday, 14 Dobsonville

blacks were still in jail.

Facing the raw wind, Meisie

Mayikhiwe, 30, dragged herself on

crutches across the field that had

been home for barely three days.

Miss Mayikhiwe, who wears

heavy metal braces on legs with-

ered from a childhood bout with

polio, said she had built her shack

on Monday.

"Where does the mayor think

we can go by pulling down our

shacks?" Miss Mayikhiwe said.

## A Wave of Petty Crime Stirs Widespread Outrage in Buenos Aires

By Shirley Christian

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — A few weeks

ago, a man shopping in a suburban

store heard the sound of glass break-

ing and ran outside in time to see two

men getting into their car with the tape

deck from his car.

He set out in angry pursuit and pulled

alongside the thieves 15 blocks later. His

wife, who was with him, said that when

they laughed at his shouted demands to

return his property, he took a .32-caliber

revolver out of the glove department and

fired twice, killing both.

The episode produced public outrage

over a wave of petty thievery sweeping

the city that once prided itself on being

relatively crime-free. It has stirred a

national debate over the cause of the crime

wave and how to deal with it.

Many people jumped to the defense

of the killer, saying that his action was

justified by the 14 previous cassette-

player robberies he had suffered, by the

breakdown of police protection and by

the collapse of the judicial system.

Others say no nation that pretends to

believe in the rule of law can let him go

free; they point to the extreme poverty

of the shantytowns ringing the city as

the cause of rising crime. "People steal

in order to eat," said Maria Carolina de

Hacien, who does volunteer work in the

slums for a private foundation.

In a country where food has tradition-

ally been cheap and plentiful, it has

come as a growing shock to many citi-

zens that Argentina, especially its beau-

tiful capital, has immense pockets of

extreme poverty.

There are no national programs to

ease poverty, and the economic crisis

produced by the loss of foreign markets

for wheat and meat, by immense govern-

ment deficits and by the scarcity of for-

eign loans makes it unlikely that any

such programs are imminent.

Reported crimes in greater Buenos

Aires, with a population of 11 million,

went from 56,000 in 1984 to 110,000 in

1988. Much crime goes unreported be-

cause of a widespread feeling that the

police will do nothing or are involved

themselves. About 24 percent of reported

crimes result in convictions.

There are inevitable comparisons be-

tween the actions of Horacio Santos, the

42-year-old engineer who shot the men

who took his cassette deck, and those of

Bernard H. Goetz, who fired on youths

he thought were trying to rob him in a

New York subway. Lawyers and judges

who have joined the public debate say

that while it might be argued that Mr.

Goetz fired in the heat of the moment,

Mr. Santos had 15 blocks in which to

think about what he was doing.

No charges have yet been filed in the

June 16 killings, but Mr. Santos has

been detained pending an investigation.

Aside from Argentina's recent loss to

West Germany for the World Cup soc-

cer title, the Santos case has been the

main topic of conversation and debate.

Evening television news programs have

featured regular interviews with people

expressing the outrage and impotence

they feel at the possibility of having their

cars or homes broken into.

When Bernardo Neustadt, a friend of

President Carlos Saul Menem and host of

a TV interview show, said he "would

have done the same thing," he encoun-

tered both support and criticism. Some

said they shared his sentiments but

thought, in the words of one woman,

that "he shouldn't have said it publicly

because a man of his standing could

inspire other people to do what Santos

did."

There are scattered stories of other

cases of people taking justice into their

own hands, some officially reported,

others only rumored. In the southern

suburb of Banfield, for instance, a wom-

an and some friends went to the aban-

doned house that served as the home of

the family of a 16-year-old boy she be-

lieved had sexually abused her 3-year-

old son; she poured kerosene on the

mattresses and set them off, the au-

thorities reported. As the house went up

in flames, about a hundred people gar-

thered and applauded.

While public attention is drawn to

crimes and reactions in middle-class or

affluent neighborhoods, residents of the

poorest sectors say they are the ones

suffering the most, usually being robbed

by people living nearby.

Nora Martinez de Bonelli, a domestic

worker living in a working-class suburb,

said she had had a "case of nerves" for

two weeks because of fears of being

robbed.

She said that gangs of six to eight

youths had recently assaulted two buses

in her neighborhood in the early hours

of the morning and that the night air

around her house resounded with the

sounds of gunshots, mostly from people

firing in the air to frighten off possible

intruders.

"My husband just bought a .32 re-

volver," she said, "even though we hard-

ly have the money to buy bullets."

## Margaret Lockwood, British Actress, Dies at 73

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Margaret Lock-

wood, 73, the actress who was the

British movie industry's biggest

money-maker of the 1940s, died

Sunday, Cromwell Hospital said

that she had died peacefully and

that the family had asked that no

other details be made public.

Her acting career spanned more











## MARKET DIARY

## Dow Rises but Ends Below 3,000 Mark

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange closed higher Monday in light trading in which the Dow Jones industrial average flirted with 3,000, but fell short.

## N.Y. Stocks

The Dow industrial average, which rose 10.40 points Friday, added 19.55 to close at 2,999.75. Among broad market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index added 0.80 to 201.13. The price of an average share added 14 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 1.64 to 368.95, a new high.

Advances pulled slightly ahead of declines among the 2,026 issues crossing the tape. Volume amounted to about 149.4 million shares, down from 215.6 million traded Friday.

Analysts expect the Dow to reach new heights during the trading week. "It's really nothing but it con-

firms what we already know — which is it's a rising market," said Michael Metz, a market analyst with Oppenheimer & Co.

The Dow hovered above 3,000 in late trading, but was defeated by a bout of program sales.

A number of corporate earnings reports helped steer the market, analysts said. Earnings showed few surprises, but gave the market a boost, said Don Hays, director of investment strategy at Vantage Securities Inc. in Richmond, Virginia.

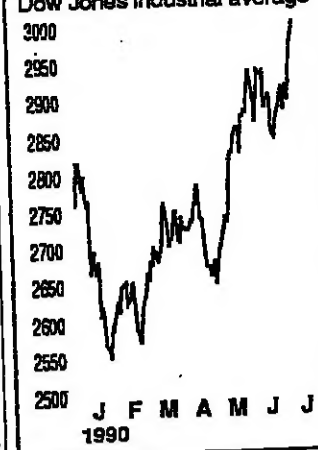
"Once earnings are reported, it does remove the potential for disappointment," Mr. Hays said. "People have been in the mood for disappointment and, now that they're reported, it gives somewhat of an upward bias."

In trading, Baxter International was the most active, closing up 1/2 to 26 1/2.

IBM, after reporting strong second-quarter earnings that reached the high end of expectations, rose 1 1/2 to 122 1/2.

## The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



J F M A M J J 1990

## Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2999.75	3000.00	2999.75	2999.75	+19.55
Trans	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	+0.10
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

High Low Close Chg.

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	368.95	368.95	368.95	+1.64
Trans	122.10	122.10	122.10	+0.10
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

## NYSE Indexes

High Low Close Chg.

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	201.13	201.13	201.13	+0.80
Trans	122.10	122.10	122.10	+0.10
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

## NASDAQ Indexes

High Low Close Chg.

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	201.13	201.13	201.13	+0.80
Trans	122.10	122.10	122.10	+0.10
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

## AMEX Stock Index

High Low Close Chg.

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	201.13	201.13	201.13	+0.80
Trans	122.10	122.10	122.10	+0.10
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

High Low Close Chg.

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	201.13	201.13	201.13	+0.80
Trans	122.10	122.10	122.10	+0.10
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

## Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume

Index	Volume
Indus	105,230,000
Trans	10,000,000
Unl	1,000,000
Comp	1,000,000

## NYSE Diary

Advanced Declined Unchanged Total Issues

Index	Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
Indus	100	100	100	300
Trans	100	100	100	300
Unl	100	100	100	300
Comp	100	100	100	300

## Amex Diary

Advanced Declined Unchanged Total Issues

Index	Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
Indus	100	100	100	300
Trans	100	100	100	300
Unl	100	100	100	300
Comp	100	100	100	300

## NASDAQ Diary

Advanced Declined Unchanged Total Issues

Index	Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
Indus	100	100	100	300
Trans	100	100	100	300
Unl	100	100	100	300
Comp	100	100	100	300

## Currency Options

Philadelphia Exchange July 16

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2999.75	3000.00	2999.75	2999.75	+19.55
Trans	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	+0.10
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

## London Metals

Close Ask Bid

Index	Close	Ask	Bid
Indus	2999.75	3000.00	2999.75
Trans	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00

## European Commodities

Close Ask Bid

Index	Close	Ask	Bid
Indus	2999.75	3000.00	2999.75
Trans	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Dividends

Company Dividend

Index	Company	Dividend
Indus	Indus	100.00
Trans	Trans	100.00
Unl	Unl	100.00
Comp	Comp	100.00

## Spot Commodities

Commodity Today Prev.

Index	Today	Prev.
Indus	2999.75	3000.00
Trans	1183.33	1183.33
Unl	100.00	100.00
Comp	100.00	100.00

## U.S. FUTURES

Open High Low Close Chg.

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	2999.75	3000.00	2999.75	2999.75	+19.55
Trans	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	+0.10
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

## Grains

Wheat (CBT)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2999.75	3000.00	2999.75	2999.75	+19.55
Trans	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	+0.10
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

## Livestock

Cattle (CBT)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2999.75	3000.00	2999.75	2999.75	+19.55
Trans	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	+0.10
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

## Food

Coffee (NYCSE)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2999.75	3000.00	2999.75	2999.75	+19.55
Trans	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	+0.10
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

## Metals

Aluminum (COMEX)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2999.75	3000.00	2999.75	2999.75	+19.55
Trans	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	+0.10
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

## Financial

US T. Bills (IMM)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2999.75	3000.00	2999.75	2999.75	+19.55
Trans	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	+0.10
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

## Stock Indexes

SP Comp. Index (CME)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2999.75	3000.00	2999.75	2999.75	+19.55
Trans	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	+0.10
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

## Commodity Indexes

Moody's Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2999.75	3000.00	2999.75	2999.75	+19.55
Trans	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	1183.33	+0.10
Unl	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01
Comp	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	+0.01

## Chase Reports Weak Second Period, Profit Surges at Other U.S. Banks

NEW YORK (UPI) — Chase Manhattan Corp. said Monday that its second-quarter net income declined 62 percent year to year, to \$52 million from \$137 million, mainly due to a \$75 million increase in its cushion against losses on real estate loans.

J.P. Morgan & Co., meanwhile, reported second-quarter earnings of \$207 million, virtually unchanged from profits in the year-ago period of \$206 million.

Los Angeles-based Security Pacific Corp. said it had second-quarter profits of \$195.2 million, up 6 percent from earnings of \$184.5 million reported in last year's second quarter.

NCNB Corp., a regional bank in North Carolina, announced profits of \$137.4 million, up 50 percent from \$91.5 million in the year-earlier quarter, as interest and non-interest income rose significantly.

Chase, the second-largest U.S. bank, spoke in its report of "adverse conditions in certain domestic commercial real estate markets." It added \$75 million to its domestic loan-loss reserves in each of the first two quarters.

## Cummins Engine Sells a 27% Stake

NEW YORK — Cummins Engine Co. announced a series of transactions that will give it an immediate capital infusion of \$250 million in return for surrendering a 27 percent stake to Ford Motor Co., Tenneco Inc. and Kubota Ltd. of Japan.

In a series of complex deals made final Monday, Ford and Tenneco each agreed to invest \$100 million for a 10.8 percent stake in Cummins, a maker of diesel engines. Kubota, a manufacturer of farm and construction equipment, will receive a 5.4 percent stake. Kubota said Monday that it would produce diesel engines in Europe in a joint venture with Cummins.

Cummins spent more than \$1 billion in the 1980s to improve its competitiveness and keep Japanese rivals out of its market. The move reflects the appreciation by Cummins of the Japanese style of investing for the long term.

The three companies agreed to pay \$62.50 apiece for their shares, a 22 percent premium over the \$51.25 stock price of Cummins as of Friday's close on the New York Stock Exchange. Ford acquired an option to increase its stake in Cummins to 20 percent. (NYT, AFP, Reuters)

## Toys R Us Plans 100 Stores in Japan

TOKYO (Reuters) — Toys R Us Japan Ltd., which is 80 percent owned by the giant U.S. toy retailer Toys R Us Inc., said Monday that it plans to open 100 stores in Japan in the next 10 years, mainly in cities with more than half a million residents.

The venture "aims at annual sales of 200 to 300 billion yen (\$2.02 billion) in 10 years," Toys R Us Japan's vice chairman, Den Fujita, told a news conference.

The president of Toys R Us Japan, Joseph Baczko, said of the possible impact of the venture on Japanese toy retailers that Toys R Us stores had contributed to enlarging the market overseas rather than taking market share from local retailers.

## Ford to Build Factory in Hungary

DETROIT (Reuters) — Ford Motor Co. said Monday that it will invest \$80 million to construct and equip a state-of-the-art plant in Hungary to manufacture high-technology automotive parts.

Bruce Blythe, Ford Europe's vice president, told a news conference that the plant would produce 3.2 million ignition coils and fuel pumps a year starting in 1992, to be used in Ford vehicles produced in Germany, Britain, Spain, Belgium and Portugal. The plant will employ about 200 workers at full production.

Ford said the operation, approved by the Hungarian government, would enable it to import cars to Hungary funded by the export sales of the components produced at the plant.

With General Motors and Japan's Suzuki, Ford would be the third Western auto maker in Hungary.

## GLOOMY: U.S., Revising Earlier Forecast, Sees Markedly Wider Deficit

(Continued from first finance page)

pared to the January forecast of 5.4 percent.

In announcing his new forecasts, Michael Boskin, the White House economic adviser, said, "If there is a deficit adviser, the Federal Reserve can, should, and, by using interest rates, it would be the responsible thing to do."

This appeal for further Fed easing confirmed a belief that is contrary to the scenario driving the stock market: When the Fed eased credit last week, it was making a one-time move and at a minimum was waiting like other prudent investors to assess the outcome of the deficit negotiations.

Further and more reliable pointers to the central bank's views on the deficit will emerge when its chairman, Alan Greenspan, appears before Congress Wednesday to give the Fed's semiannual report on its targets for the economy.

## Business Sales Jump

The government said Monday in a report indicating continued economic growth, that U.S. business sales shot up 0.9 percent in May, the biggest jump in three months, while inventories rose modestly, the Associated Press reported from Washington.

The report, which was in line with economists' expectations, provided fresh evidence that the economy was not in danger of topping immediately into a recession.

The Commerce Department said sales totaled a seasonally adjusted \$338.3 billion, up 0.9 percent. It was the strongest increase since February, when sales rose 1.4 percent, and followed a 1.0 percent decline in April.

Inventories held on shelves and backlogs in May totaled a seasonally adjusted \$799.4 billion, up 0.4 percent following a 0.3 percent increase in April.

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agencies: Reuters, July 16

## Amsterdam

47.90	49.50	+1.15
48.05	48.60	+1.02
53.60	54.92	+1.50
53.30	54.72	+1.99
55.10	55.10	+1.10







**Monday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000  
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is  
updated twice a year.

[illegible]

12	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	Price	High	Low	12-Mo	52-Week
22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	United			162	178	162	178	162
23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	Burns			162	178	162	178	162
25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	162
64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	Summit			162	178	162	178	

Sl. No.	Name of the Candidate	Grade	Roll No.	Mark	Percentage	Grade
1	ABHIRAM K	10	101	85	85.00	B
2	ADARSH K	10	102	75	75.00	C
3	ADITHYAN K	10	103	65	65.00	D
4	ADITHYAN K	10	104	55	55.00	E
5	ADITHYAN K	10	105	45	45.00	F
6	ADITHYAN K	10	106	35	35.00	G
7	ADITHYAN K	10	107	25	25.00	H
8	ADITHYAN K	10	108	15	15.00	I
9	ADITHYAN K	10	109	5	5.00	J
10	ADITHYAN K	10	110	0	0.00	K
11	ADITHYAN K	10	111	0	0.00	K
12	ADITHYAN K	10	112	0	0.00	K
13	ADITHYAN K	10	113	0	0.00	K
14	ADITHYAN K	10	114	0	0.00	K
15	ADITHYAN K	10	115	0	0.00	K
16	ADITHYAN K	10	116	0	0.00	K
17	ADITHYAN K	10	117	0	0.00	K
18	ADITHYAN K	10	118	0	0.00	K
19	ADITHYAN K	10	119	0	0.00	K
20	ADITHYAN K	10	120	0	0.00	K
21	ADITHYAN K	10	121	0	0.00	K
22	ADITHYAN K	10	122	0	0.00	K
23	ADITHYAN K	10	123	0	0.00	K
24	ADITHYAN K	10	124	0	0.00	K
25	ADITHYAN K	10	125	0	0.00	K
26	ADITHYAN K	10	126	0	0.00	K
27	ADITHYAN K	10	127	0	0.00	K
28	ADITHYAN K	10	128	0	0.00	K
29	ADITHYAN K	10	129	0	0.00	K
30	ADITHYAN K	10	130	0	0.00	K
31	ADITHYAN K	10	131	0	0.00	K
32	ADITHYAN K	10	132	0	0.00	K
33	ADITHYAN K	10	133	0	0.00	K
34	ADITHYAN K	10	134	0	0.00	K
35	ADITHYAN K	10	135	0	0.00	K
36	ADITHYAN K	10	136	0	0.00	K
37	ADITHYAN K	10	137	0	0.00	K
38	ADITHYAN K	10	138	0	0.00	K
39	ADITHYAN K	10	139	0	0.00	K
40	ADITHYAN K	10	140	0	0.00	K
41	ADITHYAN K	10	141	0	0.00	K
42	ADITHYAN K	10	142	0	0.00	K
43	ADITHYAN K	10	143	0	0.00	K
44	ADITHYAN K	10	144	0	0.00	K
45	ADITHYAN K	10	145	0	0.00	K
46	ADITHYAN K	10	146	0	0.00	K
47	ADITHYAN K	10	147	0	0.00	K
48	ADITHYAN K	10	148	0	0.00	K
49	ADITHYAN K	10	149	0	0.00	K
50	ADITHYAN K	10	150	0	0.00	K

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100		

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**A-samplings:**

- Interdependence of international markets
- New techniques in risk control
- Round-the-clock trading
- Rehabilitation of world equity markets
- Innovations in equity-linked hybrids
- Joint venture and project financing
- Shift in area activity from sovereign to corporate borrowers
- Syndicated loans in international capital markets
- On-line trading removing volatility from triple witching hour
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# Taiwan Stock Crisis Hits 2d Brokerage

## Beijing-Seoul Ties Reach Critical Point

**TAIPEI** — The Taiwan Stock Exchange on Monday ordered a major Taipei brokerage firm to stop trading temporarily because it was unable to explain its recent heavy losses, an exchange spokesman said.

He said at a news conference that Ten Jen Securities Co., one of Taiwan's top 10 brokers, had sustained a loss of \$40 million Taiwan dollars (\$20.2 million) and violated securities rules. He did not elaborate.

"We have asked the firm to stop trading from tomorrow because it could not explain where the money was," he said.

Earlier, a Securities and Exchange Commission spokesman confirmed the extent of Ten Jen's losses and said it had launched an investigation to determine how the losses were incurred.

"We will take further steps against the firm after we gather more evidence," the SEC spokesman said.

The Ten Jen chairman, Lee Jui-ho, told reporters on Sunday that the group, Taiwan's largest ten producer and exporter which has diversified into fast foods and securities, would sell its property to make up the loss.

"I will try my best to repay the debt, even if I have to sell my own properties," Mr. Lee said.

The stock market collapse has already claimed one victim. Chao Chem Securities Co. closed last week after defaulting on settlements of 600 million dollars.

The island has more than 350 brokers for only 200 listed companies on the Taiwan Stock Exchange and analysts said a shakeout is looming.

"Reports of the financial troubles

are only the tip of the iceberg," said Vincent Wen of W.I. Carr Taiwan. "Many brokers are struggling to survive and up to 100 of them could end up either in closure or merger between now and next year."

Frank Yeh, manager at Core Pacific Investment Consulting Co. said: "Many brokers are being driven to the wall because of heavy losses and shrinking business."

Taiwan's weighted index dropped 103.32 points, or 2.1 percent, to close at 4,709.75 on Monday. Compared with its record high of 12,495.34 on Feb. 10, the Taiwan market has lost 62.3 percent of its value.

By Sheryl WuDunn

New York Times Service

**HONG KONG** — Two years ago, the road to China was a winding, almost secret path for South Korean business executives, but one that was illuminated by hope. After a number of bitter encounters, that hope has given way to disappointment and frustration.

At the urging of North Korea, its ally, China has canceled several multimillion-dollar deals that were about to be signed with South Korean companies, industry executives say. And trade between the two countries, which had soared since China opened its doors a crack in 1987, has started to fall.

The next few months are regarded as a critical time in diplomatic and business relations between the

two countries as preparations for the Asian Games intensify. Beijing will be the host for these mini-Olympics this fall, and the games will have the sponsorship of many

tween South Korea and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, other allies of North Korea.

"South Koreans were quickly disappointed" in China, said a

South Korean businessman hope the financial assistance they are providing to China to stage the Asian Games will result in improved ties.

South Korean companies. South Koreans hope the games will be a stepping-stone to rebuilding trade ties with China.

The relationship has also deteriorated because the difficulties of doing business in China have increased as relations warmed be-

South Korean businessman living in China. He added: "Now everyone is rushing to Eastern Europe. They have more favorable trade terms, and it's easier to invest. Naturally, the interest in China has declined."

The strains have sharply reduced South Korean expectations. In the last few years, only about a dozen companies there have established offices in China. There have also been only 10 or so relatively small South Korean joint ventures established there. Between October and February, South Koreans invested \$30 million in 14 projects, the Korean Foreign Trade Association said. That is less activity than many had expected.

Because South Korea does not have diplomatic relations with China, its companies must contend with harsher business conditions than other foreign companies face. They pay higher tariffs, rarely see senior Chinese officials and must conduct their dealings quietly to try to avoid the trade protests of the North Koreans, who in the past have persuaded the Chinese to call off deals.

Since its military crackdown a year ago, China has strengthened its ties with North Korea and has seemed to give South Korea the cold shoulder. Bao Tong, the secretary to the Chinese Politburo and reportedly an advocate of improved relations with Seoul, was

arrested for his role in the democracy movement last year.

Trade between the two countries has fallen largely because of China's austerity plan, which was intensified after the military crackdown. The government curbed exports of raw materials and clamped down on imports, especially of electronic goods and appliances, many of which come from South Korea.

Trade between the two countries, which reached a high of \$3.1 billion in 1989, is expected to fall substantially this year, South Koreans say. Trade with China through Hong Kong fell to \$385 million in the first quarter of this year, down 25 percent year to year.

Still, China has been careful not to brush off South Korea entirely because it trades more heavily with that country than with North Korea. In fact, China hardly showed any reaction to the startling meeting between President Roh Tae-woo of South Korea and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union. The Chinese-language press reported the meeting as a minor news item.

In a gesture of conciliation, China will allow Korean Air Lines to fly to Beijing for the Asian Games, in addition to the airline's normal twice-monthly flights to Shanghai.

China is also counting on financial support from South Korea for the games. In recent months, giant billboards promoting Samsung Co., Korean Air Lines and Lucky-Goldstar International Corp. have been posted throughout Beijing. More billboards are expected to go up during the games.

South Korean businesses are donating cash and goods, including 200 to 300 cars and, according to some diplomats and executives, anti-rifles. Some big Korean corporations said they contributed more than \$2 million apiece.

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225		
3500	1650	4000		
3300	1550	3800		
3100	1450	3600		
2900	1350	3400		
2700	1250	3200		
1990	1990	1990		
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		3488.85	3507.16	-0.52
Singapore Straits Times		1575.94	1564.40	+0.74
Sydney All Ordinaries		1808.50	1801.00	+0.47
Tokyo Nikkei 225		33021.73	32844.37	+1.16
Kuala Lumpur Composite		630.52	616.70	+2.24
Bangkok Book Club		921.01	920.71	+0.03
Seoul Composite Stock		683.01	688.78	-0.84
Taipei Weighted Price		4709.75	4854.72	-2.99
Manila Composite		891.50	884.17	+0.83
New Zealand Barclays		1904.81	1896.60	+0.43
Bombay National Index		467.63	477.28	-2.02

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

## Chinese Oil Imports Rise Sharply

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BEIJING** — China's imports of crude oil more than doubled in the first half of this year over the same period a year ago, while exports fell slightly, according to official figures released Monday.

Foreign diplomats said the figures spotlighted the waning fortunes of China's oil industry. With domestic consumption rising and production almost stagnant, some analysts see China becoming a net importer of oil by 1995.

Imports in the first half rose to 1.95 million tons from 810,000 tons in the first six months of 1989, State Statistical Bureau figures showed.

Exports, a source of badly needed foreign exchange, fell in the first half to 10.25 million tons from 10.89 million. China needs to import some oil because of location and transportation problems con-

nected with some of its oil fields, and differences in crude quality.

Diplomats said that despite a slump in industrial production during the first half, petroleum demand kept growing at an estimated 2 percent to 3 percent.

Petroleum demand was kept buoyant by rising transportation needs and because the government, even during an austerity drive that ended earlier this year, emphasized heavy industry.

Production in the first six months totaled 68.17 million tons, up 0.5 percent from the same 1989 period.

Zhao Jun, senior vice director of the China Petrochemical Corp., said he expected this year's crude oil output to be stagnant, or to rise only slightly. He said no major fields are expected to begin production this year.

Officials, however, announced

Monday that an oil field being jointly developed by China and Japan off the China coast had started commercial production that was expected to total 8,200 barrels per day this year and rise to about 100,000 barrels per day in a few years. Sixty percent of the oil produced will be shipped to Japan and the rest to China.

Mr. Zhao said that although China has many untapped reserves, they are located in distant and forbidding terrain that make exploration, drilling and especially transportation of the oil economically unattractive.

Offshore production is also in the doldrums, foreign diplomats said. Just one field, Daqing, in the far northeastern province of Heilongjiang, accounts for about 40 percent of China's total output, but production has been declining.

(Reuters, UPI)

## Phone Venture Planned in Japan

Reuters

**TOKYO** — Daini Denden Inc., a Japanese telecommunications concern owned by Kyocera Corp. and Sony Corp., said Monday that it would develop a digital cellular phone system jointly with NEC Corp., the American firm Motorola Inc. and Telefonaktiebolaget L.M. Ericsson of Sweden.

Daini Denden will develop its system based on standards set by Japan's telecommunications ministry.

## Manila Should Devalue Peso and Limit Debt Service, University Says

Reuters

**MANILA** — The Philippines should sharply devalue its currency and limit foreign debt servicing to curb expanding trade and budget deficits, a study by the influential economics department of the University of the Philippines said on Monday.

The study warned that the Philippines will face a major economic crisis if the government does not act to turn around the balance of payments and adjust its overvalued currency.

It did not specify by how much the peso should be devalued. The central bank has already been allowing the currency to drift down in regular interbank trading.

On Friday, the peso reached a record low of 23.67 to the U.S. dollar, compared with 22.45 at the start of the year. On Monday, it strengthened to 23.605 at the Manila fixing.

The government has forecast that the peso will fall to 24.50 to the dollar by the end of 1990, a decline of 9 percent during

the year. Manila expects the currency to plummet to an average of 26.25 during 1991.

The study by 13 economics professors, including President Corason C. Aquino's former planning secretary, Solita Monsod, said that the trade and current account deficits were widening to an extent that could not be covered by additional inflows of foreign investment and loans.

It said trade liberalization and the overvalued peso were sucking in imports. The government forecasts a current

account deficit of \$1.4 billion for 1990, against \$1.46 billion last year, but private economists say the gap is likely to be higher.

In the first four months of this year, the current-account deficit ballooned to \$917 million — and some \$426 million of the deficit was made in April alone.

As a result, the overall balance of payments in the first four months had a deficit of \$514 million, triple the year-earlier \$162 million, the Central Bank said.

The country had a surplus on its overall

balance of payments of \$348 million for 1989 as a whole, because of an inflow of international loans.

The study said failure to curb the mounting public debt and the trade and current account deficits "can wreak havoc on the country's present and future chances for development."

It said that servicing the country's large foreign and domestic debt was eating up a larger and larger portion of the budget.

## Japan's Vehicle Exports Fell 5.2% in First Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — Japan's vehicle exports in the first half of 1990 fell 5.2 percent from a year earlier to 2.90 million units, automobile industry sources said on Monday.

Exports in the half comprised 2.24 million passenger cars, down 1.4 percent from a year earlier, and 663,470 commercial vehicles, down 16 percent.

Production in the first half rose 0.8 percent to 6.66 million vehicles, including 4.91 million cars, up 10.4

percent, and 1.75 million commercial

vehicles, down 18.8 percent. In the month of June alone, vehicle exports advanced 4.1 percent to 490,665 units. These included 372,486 cars, up 7.6 percent and 118,179 commercial vehicles, down 5.4 percent, the sources said.

Japan's two leading automakers on Monday confirmed the declining trend in exports during the first half of the year.

Toyota Motor Corp. said its exports fell 6.6 percent from a year earlier to 851,886 vehicles. The first-half exports comprised 623,976 cars, up 1.2 percent from a year earlier, and 227,910 commercial vehicles, down 23 percent.

At Nissan Motor Co., vehicle exports fell 17 percent to 461,124 units. Exports of passenger cars dropped 17.1 percent to 386,140, while commercial vehicles exports dipped 16.3 percent to 74,984.

Both companies also reported sharply lower shipments to the United States. Nissan said shipments dropped 26.5 percent in the half to 167,814, which included only two commercial vehicles. Toyota's total exports to the U.S. fell 18 percent to 328,015, while car exports dropped 7.6 percent.

(Reuters, AFP)

## Jakarta Bourse Welcomes Big Indah Kiat Stock Issue

Reuters

**JAKARTA** — PT Indah Kiat, the Indonesian pulp and paper company, on Monday sold a \$336 million stock issue on the Jakarta Stock Exchange, the largest ever on the local market.

The issue was warmly received and Kiat shares climbed to 11,200 rupiah (\$6.06), up 600 rupiah from their issue price.

The company, a joint venture between the investment group Sinar Mas, Chung Hwa Pulp Corp. of Taiwan and Yuen Foong Yu Paper Co., plans to invest the proceeds of the issue in its drive to become the largest paper company in Asia.

"With no burdening debt we can spend most of the money to steam up our expansion plans," said the

Kiat president director, Teguh

Ganda Widjaja. Production capacity will swell to 300,000 tons of pulp and 350,000 tons of paper this year and the company plans on doubling the 1990 figures by 1993.

Mr. Widjaja predicted the higher production would boost the company's net profit to 166.5 billion rupiah this year and to 260.7 billion in 1991, from just 69 billion in 1989.

"We're very optimistic because the markets are there," Mr. Widjaja said. "Consumption is rising faster than production."

Like many other Indonesian pulp and paper producers, Indah Kiat exports most of its output, much of it to Western Europe and the United States. But there is enormous potential at home.

Kahar Haryono, secretary general of the Indonesian Pulp & Paper Association, said domestic consumption of packaging paper and stationary is rising about 20 percent a year.

Each of Indonesia's 180 million people consumes an average of six kilograms (13.2 pounds) of paper a year, compared to 25 in Malaysia, 95 in Singapore and 317 in the United States.

The paper association projects world demand for quality paper at 215 million tons in 1990 and 254 million in 1995.

## Melbourne Bank Reported to Be In Stable Shape

Reuters

**SYDNEY** — The governor of the Reserve Bank of Australia, Bernie Fraser, said Monday that the Bank of Melbourne Ltd. is meeting all requirements, and rumors about its stability were unfounded.

Mr. Fraser gave no details, but said the Reserve Bank continually monitored operations of individual banks, including Bank of Melbourne, to ensure they operated within guidelines.

Bank analysts said the bank, which changed from a building society a year ago, had been caught up in a wave of nervousness about smaller financial institutions in Melbourne after the collapse of a mortgage trust and a group of three building societies in the past few months. A Melbourne-based society also suspended redemptions on three of its funds Monday.

"The market was saying there'd been a bit of a rum," said one analyst, adding that the bank had 700 million Australian dollars (\$552.3 million) of liquidity on Dec. 30 and strong capital ratios.

Bank of Melbourne shares closed up three cents at 2.67 Australian dollars after touching a day's low of 2.55.

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## Welcomes Stock Issue

## Stellbourne Bank Reported to Be in Stable Shape

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## SPORTS

## Iroquois' Successful Return

For Native Americans, Lacrosse Isn't Just a Game

**New York Times Service**  
**PERTH, Australia**—The final standings of the 1990 lacrosse world championships may read four consecutive losses for the Iroquois Nationals, but team officials are calling the Native Americans' return to international competition after a century's banishment a major success.

Officials of losing teams often make such claims, but lacrosse officials and the spectators at the event in western Australia wholeheartedly agree with that assessment.

"They're crowd favorites all the way," said Frank Hastings, an Australian lacrosse official who served as liaison for referees during the championships.

Phil Humphreys, the president of the Australian Lacrosse Council, used a more historic ruler to measure the occasion.

"It's the first time any sport has accepted a team of indigenous people to compete at the peak international level on an equal basis with competing nations," Humphreys said, referring to modern athletic competition.

The team, which used Iroquois passports to enter Australia, joined national teams from the United States, Canada, England

and Australia in the weeklong tournament, which was won by the United States.

After his team turned a close, 7-5 start into a 26-10 rout in a game with the Nationals last week, the U.S. coach, Arlyn Marshall, praised the Iroquois as tough competitors.

Several bruised U.S. players had choice words for the Iroquois defensemen's wooden sticks, something they had not encountered in recent years in National Collegiate Athletic Association play or at the club level, where aluminum or fiberglass sticks are used.

The Iroquois held a clinic last week for aborigine youngsters.

In the clinic, the youngsters were taught the basics of the sport by the Iroquois coach, Kim Peterson, and members of his team.

The aborigines, in turn, demonstrated the rudiments of boomerang hurling to the Native Americans.

Peterson, a Tuscarora ironworker from Lewistown, New York, who has played box lacrosse in Canada, believes his team won respect here, as players and as a people.

Sid Jamieson, a Mohawk who has coached lacrosse at Bucknell

University for 25 years and is the president of the Nationals, said Iroquois children could look forward to traveling the world as members of future Iroquois National teams.

In 2002, the Nationals, who were banned from international competition almost a century ago for using professionals, will host the world championships.

Two Mohawk players, Tyler Sunday and Louis Mitchell, both police officers at the violence-ridden Akwesasne reservation on the U.S.-Canada border, almost did not get to make the trip.

Mitchell's car and house were shot at recently in the dispute over legalized bingo.

Sunday received boomerangs and flutes to take home as presents, and the team left the aborigines 40 lacrosse sticks as tokens of friendship.

Oren Lyons, an Onondaga chief, took a more intellectual approach as he gave interviews to Australian reporters throughout the week, discussing issues concerning indigenous people everywhere.

A Native American studies professor who teaches at the State University of New York at Buffalo,



The United States defeated Canada for the lacrosse crown but the Iroquois gained wide respect.

Lyons was the goalie on the unbeaten, Jim Brown-led 1957 national collegiate champion Syracuse team.

Lyons told interviewers that the issue of whether Quebec would

secede from Canada was a "continuation of the French and Indian War," and he said on a radio broadcast that Native American and other indigenous people would be asked to become leaders

in the coming environmental struggles.

"Lacrosse is much more than a game for us," Lyons said. "It's another gift of the native to the world."

## SIDELINES

## Eligibility Revision Clears the Way For Capriati in Slims Championship

**NEW YORK (NYT)**—The Women's International Professional Tennis Council has revised its eligibility rules, which will enable 14-year-old Jennifer Capriati to qualify for the season-ending Virginia Slims Championships Nov. 12-18 in New York.

The original rule stated that, between 14th and 15th birthdays a player may compete in a maximum of 12 pro tournaments, 10 of which may be major events. The revision allows 14-year-olds to compete in 12 tournaments, major or minor, in addition to the Virginia Slims Championships.

Capriati has already played seven major tournaments this year and is committed to three others, including the U.S. Open. In her first year as a professional, she is 10th in the Virginia Slims point standing; the top 16 singles players qualify for the championships.

## Douglas-King Settlement Reported

**COLUMBUS, Ohio (UPI)**—The world heavyweight champion James (Buster) Douglas reportedly will pay \$7 million to escape an exclusive promotional contract with Don King, settling the promoter's suit for breach of contract.

The two reached an out-of-court settlement Sunday, apparently ending a trial that was to have entered its third week Monday in U.S. District Court in New York, the Columbus Dispatch reported Monday.

The terms of the settlement were not disclosed but it is believed that King and Donald Trump, the Atlantic City hotel-casino owner, are to be paid \$7 million, the newspaper said. Trump claimed to have contractual rights through King for Douglas's next fight.

The newspaper said King won't have anything to do with Douglas's first title defense, against Evander Holyfield, tentatively scheduled for Sept. 21 in the Mirage hotel-casino in Las Vegas. King will be the promoter for Douglas's rematch with Mike Tyson in 1991, but he will have no ties with Douglas.

## King Takes 2d U.S. Open Golf Title

**DULUTH, Georgia (NYT)**—Benefiting from a shocking collapse by Patty Sheehan, Betsy King played 56 holes of steady golf at the Atlanta Athletic Club and became the fifth player to win the U.S. Women's Open two years in a row.

King shot rounds of 71 and 70 Sunday—forced because of a rain delay—for a four-round total of 4-under-par 284, one better than Sheehan and two better than Dottie Mochrie and Danielle Ammassapane. King took the lead when she birdied the 65th hole.

Sheehan, who held a six-shot lead after 36 holes with superb rounds of 66 and 68, and an eight-shot lead with 23 holes to go, lost her touch on the back nine of the morning round, when she shot a 4-over-par 40, including a double-bogey on the 18th.

## Miguel Muñoz, Soccer Coach, Dies

**MADRID (Reuters)**—Miguel Muñoz, 68, a former player and manager of the Spanish soccer team and a distinguished player with Real Madrid in the 1950s, died Monday from complications resulting from a hemorrhage.

Muñoz, a national manager from 1982 to 1988, brought the team to the World Cup quarterfinals in Mexico in 1986. He was a member of the Real Madrid team that won the European Champions' Cup four consecutive times in the 1950s. He won the trophy twice more as manager of the team between 1960 and 1974.

## For the Record

**Mark Rowland of Wales** set a British Open golf qualifying record Monday with a 10-under-par 61. Rowland shot 11 birdies and one bogey to beat the previous best of 63, held by four players.

A woman spectator who was hit last Tuesday by a police motorcyclist, scolding the Tour de France from Geneva to St. Gervais in eastern France, died of her injuries Sunday. The woman stepped into the road apparently to get a better view of the riders. (AFP)

## Amid Olympic Festival, Dissension Over Training

By William C. Rhoden

New York Times Service

**MINNEAPOLIS**—The 12th Olympic Festival ended with solid reviews for a job well done, but also with a nagging question that has remained unanswered for the last five years: What does it all mean?

The festival opened with the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, Robert Heilnick, announcing that a panel had been formed to reassess the focus of the nine-day event.

He also held open the possibility that foreign athletes might be invited to compete in the future.

Between the opening statements and the closing ceremony Sunday, the festival lived up to its reputation for producing inspired performances from young athletes, some of whom were in their first major competition at a national level.

William Roth, a 19-year-old gymnast from Temple University, won five gold and two silver medals in a stunning series of performances, and Damon Bailey, an incoming freshman basketball player at Indiana, showed his court savvy and served as a catalyst for two of the North team's comeback victories.

Indira Allick, a 15-year-old swimmer from Texas, won five medals—a gold, two silver and two bronze—and Jeff Cummings, a 16-year-old from Missouri, became the first black swimmer in Olympic Festival history to win a gold medal with a victory in the 100-meter breaststroke.

Seven single-session attendance records were broken and 11 total attendance records fell.

The 1990 competition, however, may also be remembered for usher-

ing in a parting between the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the national governing bodies of many sports, which rely on the NCAA to train many of their elite athletes.

Until this year, the federations affiliated with the USOC have enjoyed a cozy, largely unobserved relationship with the NCAA.

But now, after a proposal by the NCAA that would effectively eliminate year-round training, college presidents find they have stepped on toes they hadn't realized existed.

The first sounds of discomfort were registered during competition last week.

"If this rule is passed, competitive swimmers will be forced to drop out of school in order to train for international competition," Jeff Diamond, the director of swimming services for U.S. Swimming,

said. "The entire level of competitive swimming in this country will deteriorate."

The swimming federation worked feverishly to circulate its opposition to the NCAA proposal to reduce training time.

The gymnastics, fencing, volleyball and track and field federations also reacted strongly, though mostly in private.

While they are often associated with intercollegiate athletics, the federations are, in fact, private groups that rely on colleges to provide many if not most of the athletes for national teams.

"The difference is that their goal is to see the United States as good as possible," said Art Sturlock, the UCLA gymnastics coach and the head coach of the South at the festival.

"If this rule is adopted, the top college guys will drop out of college and train in private clubs," he said. "I have six guys on my team who are Olympians. It would decimate my team."

But the presidents are now suggesting that colleges should not be in the business of training fencers, gymnasts, swimmers, volleyball players and track and field athletes for national governing bodies.

Perhaps the central issue between the colleges and 19 federations whose sports are contested by the NCAA and in the Olympics is that the federations are not educational organizations and their goals are not always consistent with those of the NCAA.

For example, during the festival basketball competition, some coaches pointed out the inconsistency of allowing athletes who will be academically ineligible to com-

pete for their colleges next season to compete in the festival.

The time reductions may have a silver lining for the USOC, because the proposals might force the governing bodies to send their best athletes to future festivals.

In the past, the organizations have often refused, primarily because they knew that the top swimmers, divers, gymnasts and runners would have a full schedule of training and competition during the school year.

"I think the Olympic Festival is going to be the place to be in the future," Sturlock said. "My concern is what's going to happen to college. Colleges now are the perfect training ground for athletes. The message we're trying to send to the presidents is that we have an outstanding system. Don't change it."

For example, during the festival basketball competition, some coaches pointed out the inconsistency of allowing athletes who will be academically ineligible to com-

pete for their colleges next season to compete in the festival.

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## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

**T**HERE are certain logical, positional problems that come up from time to time in various games without getting a clearest solution. Often inaccuracies by both players disqualify the games as proper tests of the strategic values in question. Moreover, special features of these positions can also intervene to make proving a general point difficult. Nevertheless, on each occasion where you see one such enigma presented, hope is aroused that this time a final answer may appear. One typical problem arises when the pawn formation is split into two groups, with White having three pawns facing two on the queenside and three facing four on the kingside. If all these were mobile, the game would be absolutely even. But what if the four black pawns on the kingside included two that were placed one behind the other—the infamous doubled pawns? Under what conditions would that suffice to yield White a winning position? The game between the grandmasters Nick De Firmian of Oakland, Calif., and Alexander Chernin of the Soviet Union from the World Cup Open Tournament in Moscow in early June featured this exact pawn constellation. So far, so good. But before the merits of the pawns could be fought out, a dense enigma in the form of a smothering midgame came. By De Firmian's obvious further dispute.

The thrust 4 f4 is the most aggressive attack on the Pirc Defense, but after 4...Bg7 5 Nf3 it encourages Black to strike

hard at the center with 5...c5. Although experimentation with 6 Bb5 Bd7 7 e5 Ng4 8 c6? Bb5 9 e4 Kd7 10 Nb5 Qd1 11 Nc3 d1 12 Nd4 Bd4 13 Qd4 Nc6 14 Qd4 Ra8 is rife, some, like De Firmian here, are returning to 6 d5 Qa5 7 Bd3 Qc5, which became famous after the 17th game of the world championship match between Boris Spassky and Bobby Fischer in Iceland in 1972. On 9 Bc5, Black should not try for a trap with 9...Qb4 because 10 O-O! (but not to fall in with 10 O-O-O! Nc6 11 Bc4 Bc5 12 Qc2 Qb4 13 Nb5 Nc6 14 Qc2 Nc6 15 Nc3 d1 16 Rd1 Nc6 17 Nb5 Nc6 18 Nc3 d1 19 Rd1 Nc6 20 Nb5 Nc6 21 Nc3 d1 22 Rd1 Nc6 23 Nb5 Nc6 24 Nc3 d1 25 Rd1 Nc6 26 Nb5 Nc6 27 Nc3 d1 28 Rd1 Nc6 29 Nb5 Nc6 30 Nc3 d1 31 Rd1 Nc6 32 Nb5 Nc6 33 Nc3 d1 34 Rd1 Nc6 35 Nb5 Nc6 36 Nc3 d1 37 Rd1 Nc6 38 Nb5 Nc6 39 Nc3 d1 40 Rd1 Nc6 41 Nb5 Nc6 42 Nc3 d1 43 Rd1 Nc6 44 Nb5 Nc6 45 Nc3 d1 46 Rd1 Nc6 47 Nb5 Nc6 48 Nc3 d1 49 Rd1 Nc6 50 Nb5 Nc6 51 Nc3 d1 52 Rd1 Nc6 53 Nb5 Nc6 54 Nc3 d1 55 Rd1 Nc6 56 Nb5 Nc6 57 Nc3 d1 58 Rd1 Nc6 59 Nb5 Nc6 60 Nc3 d1 61 Rd1 Nc6 62 Nb5 Nc6 63 Nc3 d1 64 Rd1 Nc6 65 Nb5 Nc6 66 Nc3 d1 67 Rd1 Nc6 68 Nb5 Nc6 69 Nc3 d1 70 Rd1 Nc6 71 Nb5 Nc6 72 Nc3 d1 73 Rd1 Nc6 74 Nb5 Nc6 75 Nc3 d1 76 Rd1 Nc6 77 Nb5 Nc6 78 Nc3 d1 79 Rd1 Nc6 80 Nb5 Nc6 81 Nc3 d1 82 Rd1 Nc6 83 Nb5 Nc6 84 Nc3 d1 85 Rd1 Nc6 86 Nb5 Nc6 87 Nc3 d1 88 Rd1 Nc6 89 Nb5 Nc6 90 Nc3 d1 91 Rd1 Nc6 92 Nb5 Nc6 93 Nc3 d1 94 Rd1 Nc6 95 Nb5 Nc6 96 Nc3 d1 97 Rd1 Nc6 98 Nb5 Nc6 99 Nc3 d1 100 Rd1 Nc6 101 Nb5 Nc6 102 Nc3 d1 103 Rd1 Nc6 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## SPORTS

# 'The Other American' Cyclist

## Confidence Crucial for Hampsten Going Into Pyrenees

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

REVEL, France—Andy Hampsten, "The Other American," is having a pretty good Tour de France. Ranked 11th overall in the 161-man field, a surprisingly strong third in a recent sprint finish and one of the world's finest climbers, Hampsten is looking forward with newfound confidence to the bicycle race's two days in the Pyrenees, starting Tuesday.

"It was fun being in front again," he said Monday morning, referring to the five-man breakaway on Saturday that signaled the resurgence of Greg LeMond, who has long been identified as "The American."

"Yes, LeMond was an excellent rider for his second consecutive victory and third in five years in the world's greatest bicycle race as it heads toward its finish in Paris on Sunday."

And yes, Hampsten is hoping, at best, to be in the top five at the end and perhaps to win a stage in the Pyrenees.

But don't think Hampsten is bothered by being referred to as "The Other American," as French newspapers often do.

"It flatters me," he said. "I get a big kick from going from being the underdog to being ranked with somebody at the top of his favorite sport. But that way, it kind of tickles me."

Both Americans finished far back in Monday's meaningless stage, 170 kilometers (105 miles) under a hot sun from Millau to Revel in the south.

The leaders of the three-week race left the stage to the also-rans, with Charly Mottet, a Frenchman with RMO, an easy winner in 4 hours, 13 minutes, 56 seconds.

Second, 2 minutes, 2 seconds behind, was Giuseppe Calabrese, an Italian with Chateau d'Az, and third in the same time was Slava Ekimov, a Russian with Panasonic.

The overall leader, Claudio Chiappucci, an Italian with Carrera, gained three seconds on LeMond, Erik Breivik and Pedro Delgado, his main challengers, and now leads the Dutchman by 1:52, the American by 2:24 and the Spaniard by 4:29.

Hampsten trails by 9:46 but is barely three and a half minutes, or one day's strong finish in the Pyrenees, out of six places.

He is looking forward to the mountains with confidence, which he admits he has not always had.

"If I can put it all together, nobody can beat me," he said in an interview before the Tour began on June 30. "But I don't always believe I can put it all together. A lot of it is myself, so that I don't defeat myself."

Often accused of being the thinking man's bicycle racer—always reading a serious book or visiting an art gallery or cathedral during time off to race—Hampsten feels that he has thought too hard, too long about his confidence.

So has he stopped overthinking?



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"No," he replied with a laugh. "I do that more than ever. It's like so many things in life: Just because you know it's not good for you, you can't always stop doing it."

As of Monday morning, however, he reported that his confidence was strong.

"I'm still hopeful," he said. "I'm just taking each day as it comes and I think it will be good for me in the Pyrenees."

His optimism is based primarily on his fine performance in the Alps, where he was fourth fastest on the long and steep climb up to Alpe d'Huez, the last of the day's three peaks.

"I felt pretty good at Alpe d'Huez," Hampsten said. "The last three years my body has come apart for that, so it was a pretty good sign. If my body is holding together, it should go good for me from now on."

The 28-year-old Hampsten registered his finest showing in the Tour de France in his debut in 1986. He finished fourth then, winning the white jersey of the best younger rider, but has been 16th, 15th and 22d in the three years since.

More was expected of him when he moved from the Vie Claire team in 1987 to become the leader of 7-Eleven. That team has not done well, including posting the only victory by an American in the Giro d'Italia, in 1988, and in the Tour of Switzerland, in 1986 and 1987. Neither race is on a par with the Tour de France, however.

"The Tour de France, for me, is everything," Hampsten admits. He is regarded as being too frail to hold up to two three-week races a month apart.

In an attempt to improve his chances this year, Hampsten skipped the Giro.

"I'm doing the same program I did in 1986 and it's worked out really well," he explained. "I was consistent during the spring, not that I had any results, but feeling good, working at the things I'm not so good at—everything but climbing, really."

As the sprint finish on Saturday and a relatively strong 24th place in last week's time trial showed, he has strengthened his weaknesses. On Tuesday, he gets his chance to exploit his strength.

Marshall, players said later, explained to them Harrelson "just wouldn't listen."

Marshall joined the Mets in December, in a trade with the Los Angeles Dodgers that included Alejandro Pena for Juan Samuel.

Marshall has had a history of long-ball hitting, and back problems—this marks the sixth season in his 10 in the major leagues in which he has been put on the disabled list (the Mets are expected to place him there in a day or so).

His asthma was diagnosed as duodenitis, basically an inflammation of the upper gastrointestinal tract.

When Marshall came to the Mets, he was told by the manager, then, Dave Johnson, that the starting first baseman position was his.

But soon after Johnson was dismissed in late May, and Harrelson took over, Marshall, who had not been hitting well, was replaced at first by Magadan.

The new guy at first base began cracking the ball like a combination of Ty Cobb, Joe DiMaggio and Hurricane Hazel, who for two months in 1937 for the Milwaukee Braves was the greatest player in the game.

Magadan, going into Sunday's game at Cincinnati, was hitting .357. Marshall is batting .239.

Marshall has had some outstanding seasons as a big-league player, his best season occurring in 1985 when he hit 28 homers, drove in 95 runs and had a .293 average.

When Magadan began playing regularly, Marshall asked Harrelson what his future looked like.



Luis Polonia had the Angels jumping for joy when he scored the winning run in bottom of the ninth.

# Marshall: Down and Now Out

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The newspaper story out of Cincinnati about Mike Marshall of the New York Mets had checked into a hospital "for what was initially described as a stomach disorder and feared to be a bleeding ulcer."

The story said this came one day after an angry clubhouse encounter with the Mets' manager, Bud Harrelson.

It added that Marshall, "the disgruntled first baseman," had been involved on Friday in a loud and public argument with the manager over the player's reduced playing time.

Marshall, it seems, had gone in quietly and behind closed doors to speak to Harrelson about not having played the second game of a doubleheader on Thursday, thinking he, and not Tim Lincecum, should have replaced Dave Magadan.

"I tried to do it right," Marshall later told another player.

And then, as one observer recalled, Harrelson opened the door and came out into the players' area in the clubhouse, followed by Marshall.

Among other things, Harrelson was heard to say, "What are you going to do, hit me?"

Marshall, 29, dark-browed, muscular, 6 feet, 5 inches, 230 pounds (195 meters, 104 kilograms), and the smaller, thinner and older manager, did not come to blows.

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Marshall has had a history of long-ball hitting, and back problems—this marks the sixth season in his 10 in the major leagues in which he has been put on the disabled list (the Mets are expected to place him there in a day or so).

His asthma was diagnosed as duodenitis, basically an inflammation of the upper gastrointestinal tract.

When Marshall came to the Mets, he was told by the manager, then, Dave Johnson, that the starting first baseman position was his.

But soon after Johnson was dismissed in late May, and Harrelson took over, Marshall, who had not been hitting well, was replaced at first by Magadan.

The new guy at first base began cracking the ball like a combination of Ty Cobb, Joe DiMaggio and Hurricane Hazel, who for two months in 1937 for the Milwaukee Braves was the greatest player in the game.

Magadan, going into Sunday's game at Cincinnati, was hitting .357. Marshall is batting .239.

Marshall has had some outstanding seasons as a big-league player, his best season occurring in 1985 when he hit 28 homers, drove in 95 runs and had a .293 average.

When Magadan began playing regularly, Marshall asked Harrelson what his future looked like.

"He told me," Marshall said a week ago, "that it was obvious that Magadan was going to be the first baseman. I respected him for being honest with me. Some other managers might have just blown smoke, and said, 'I don't know, we'll have to see,' or 'You're in the wings,' or something like that."

So Marshall said he wanted to be traded.

It seemed, to an outsider, an unwise thing to say at that time, sounding more selfish than team-oriented. After all, the ball club was starting to make a charge at the Pittsburgh Pirates for first place in the National League East.

"I'm not alone," Marshall said. "Look around the clubhouse." Marshall said it was the same thing Darrell Strawberry said when he was unhappy and that Bob Ojeda said when he went to the bullpen. "Even Magadan, when he was playing behind me."

That's how he got here. Because we were focused on playing. You can't be happy about not playing."

Strawberry agreed: "You can be unhappy about not playing, but you can't let it affect your performance when you cross the lines onto the field. And I don't think it has affected Mike when he gets in a game."

Baseball is an individualistic game in a team concept, and little things like hitting the cutoff man, or laying down a good sacrifice bunt, are the small, helpful team plays by individuals that don't show up in a box score.

So is, perhaps, the rooting by second-liners in the dugout.

"Mike," Strawberry said, "has been supportive on the bench."

"He's been wonderful on the bench," Harrelson agreed. "I can't expect anyone to be overjoyed in not playing, but he's rooting for other guys. My main job is to keep harmony and get the team moving."

And it has been flowing. The Mets have gone 29-12 under Harrelson after a 20-22 start with Johnson.

Marshall, of course, wants to play and wants to play for a winner again—he was at first base and in the outfield for three Dodger playoff teams and in one World Series.

Perhaps the pressure he has felt with the Mets has taken its toll, and contributed to Marshall's intestinal problem.

But Harrelson countered: "You don't get an ulcer overnight. ... I'm not to blame."

Marshall, meanwhile, may soon get his wish, to be traded.

"My time will come again," Marshall had said. "I'm still young enough."

And so are the Mets, who are also a grumbling bunch.

But unhappy teams, as we've learned from the Athletics of the 1960s and the Yankees of the '70s, can still be winning teams. As long as, to use Harrelson's term, there is "harmony" on the field.

All the rest, in the hard world of baseball, is commentary.

# Taylor Suits Up as England Manager

The Associated Press

LONDON — Graham Taylor breezed into England's soccer headquarters as the national team's new manager on Monday, pledging to boost the country's staid, traditional coaching methods out of his office.

He promised to wear a tracksuit rather than a shirt and tie and suggested the unprecedented tactic of taking coaching sessions at England's major clubs as part of his team-building plan. And to follow England's semifinal appearance in the World Cup in Italy, Taylor said his target was winning the trophy in the United States in four years.

Taylor, 45, has succeeded Bobby Robson, who ended an eight-year spell by guiding England to the World Cup semifinals. Robson has become manager of the Dutch club

PSV Eindhoven after English soccer chiefs decided not to extend his new contract.

Taylor has a four-year contract with the English Football Association, which governs the national team, but both sides declined to say how much he would earn. Some British newspaper reports assessed it at \$270,000 a year.

Taylor said he could not understand why previous England managers gripped that club commitments meant they could only call the best players together once every three months for international games.

"If the players can't come to you, you have to go to them," he said. "I don't think by going on a Saturday and watching players play and trying to have a word with managers afterwards is the best way to keep in touch."

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"What I would like to be able to do is say: 'Can I come to training and can I take a session?' In that way I will keep my track suit on."

Taylor said. "I want people to say that Graham Taylor was the most track-suited international manager England has ever had."

Although Taylor has never won a major trophy at club level in 19 years with Lincoln City, Watford and Aston Villa, he has experience of handling England teams at youth and 'B' standards.

As coach to the England Under-18 team in 1983 he guided it to the semifinals of the European Youth Championships. In 1987, he was put in charge of the England 'B' team that beat Malta and, two years ago, he took the Under-20 team out to Brazil, where it won one game and tied the other.

As coach to the England Under-18 team in 1983 he guided it to the semifinals of the European Youth Championships. In 1987, he was put in charge of the England 'B' team that beat Malta and, two years ago, he took the Under-20 team out to Brazil, where it won one game and tied the other.

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Read My Lips Again

WASHINGTON — When it comes to perestroika, the biggest question facing the United States is, how much is it going to cost us? A friendly Russian bear does not come cheap, and the United States is now burning the midnight oil to add up the bill.

Deep underneath the Treasury Department building is a situation room where all the economic facets of the Soviet economy are played out. It is here that the president will push the button if he cannot find any good excuse to extend credit to Gorbachev.



But how, Mr. President? "Read my lips,"

Everyone watched the president intently.

Elkins spoke up. "You're saying that you want to tax the American people so that the Soviets can borrow money? During your campaign you promised that you would never raise taxes to pay for balalaika music at Lenin's tomb."

"I know what I promised," the president snapped. "Now read my lips again."

Benny laughed. "You said that you didn't say it, and if you did, you didn't mean it. That's a good one, Mr. President. Before we take any money from our day-care centers, let's examine some facts. The hard-liners are making headway in the Soviet Union and are trying to push Gorbachev to the wall. If they dump him, there will be no need to advance any money to the Soviets."

The president added, "If Gorbachev falls and the hard-liners take over, that could mean another arms race."

Mozart agreed. "Exactly. I'm not saying that it's the best of all solutions, but at least our money won't have to go abroad."

Benny said, "I've always maintained that it's better to fight the Russians on the beaches of East Hampton than to foreclose on their condominiums on the Black Sea."

Elkins told the group, "I wouldn't trust a Soviet borrower any further than I could throw an Alsatian Alsatian. Communies have always been a lousy loan risk. I know one Red who turned out to be an FBI informer. He lost his car because he couldn't make his interest payments. Does that sound like someone we should be lending money to?"

The president repeated, "Read my lips."

Everyone stared at him.

Benny, the CIA man, said, "You mean you want us to make the loan if they'll take Noriega? Good thinking, Mr. President. We'll kill two stones with one bird."

## Will the Real Adam Smith Stand Up?

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

D.R. JOHNSON called him "a dull dog." And as the first systematic practitioner of the dismal science of economics, Adam Smith — who died 200 years ago Tuesday — has come down to the 20th century as the very embodiment of dog-eat-dog capitalism.

With half of Europe hurriedly shaking off communism and embracing the free market, his ideas are much in vogue. Yet Smith was no apologist for unregulated business. Far from defending the interests of the merchant class, he believed that concessions to it were generally harmful to the interests of society.

He said businessmen and manufacturers — what today would be called the capitalist class — are an order of men with "an interest to deceive, and even oppress, the public and who have, on many occasions, both deceived and oppressed it."

"People of the same trade seldom meet together, even for mercurial or diversion," he wrote in one of his more memorable phrases, "but the conversation ends in a conspiracy against the public, or in some contrivance to raise prices."

In the 900 pages of his "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," published in the year of U.S. independence, Smith extolled "the invisible hand" that, left alone, regulates trade and markets generally for the common good. He believed that when a man is left alone to pursue his own interest, he frequently promotes that of society more effectively than when he really intends to promote it.

The law, Smith thought, should do more than insure that "every man, as long as he does not violate the laws of justice, is left perfectly free to pursue his own interest in his own way, and to bring both his industry and capital into competition with those of any other man, or order of men."

Smith was a philosopher rather than an economist in the modern sense; a practical man rather than an ideologue. Like the philosopher David Hume, his great friend and fellow member of the so-called Scottish Enlightenment, Smith considered himself as an inquirer



"It cannot be very difficult to determine who have been the contrivers of this whole mercantile system; not the consumers we may believe, whose interest has been entirely neglected; but the producers, whose interest has been so carefully attended to; and among this latter class our merchants and manufacturers have been far the principal architects."

Adam Smith

into human nature. The "Wealth of Nations" was not an economics textbook, but a description of the workings of human society, and of the previously dimly understood forces that were changing feudalism into capitalism.

Written for people with less understanding of economics than most newspaper readers today, the "Wealth of Nations," a best seller in its time, is neither technical nor particularly difficult.

Smith was no admirer of a system that led to a concentration of wealth and influence, and he warned that "no society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable," a warning that was forgotten when Smith's ideas were quoted in defense of the great evils of Victorian industrial society in Britain.

He believed that wealth is ultimately dependent on the division of labor. One man working alone could hardly produce one pin in a day, he said. Ten men, by dividing the manufacturing tasks and de-

veloping machinery, could produce 48,000.

Yet he recognized the stultifying effect of assembly-line work. To insure that men retained their dignity, he advocated universal education generations before Britain extended primary schooling to the bulk of its population.

He argued that governments had a duty to offset the effects of economic advance by assuming responsibility for "cultural" activities, whether or not there was an economic justification for them. Economic considerations, he thought, needed to be conceived within an ethical framework. Smith was not an apologist for the kind of public squalor and private affluence that often goes hand in glove with modern capitalism.

Smith distrusted most restrictions in trade as a kind of conspiracy by one group in the community, generally the merchants, to cheat the rest. This was primarily an attack on the 18th-century beggar-thy-neighbor mercantile system, which favored protective tariffs, trade monopolies and other governmental measures to in-

sure an excess of exports over imports, and the accumulation of precious metals as a nation's basic wealth. He said the system harmed the laboring poor both as consumers and producers, and was used by the merchant class as a device to hold down wages.

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In trying trade liberalization, Smith said that "it is the maxim of every prudent master of a family never to attempt to make at home what he can buy cheaper."

"If a foreign country can supply us with a commodity cheaper than we ourselves can make it, better buy of them with some part of the produce of our own industry employed in a way in which we have some advantage."

His ideal was to convert countries like England and France from rivals and sometimes enemies into complementary trading partners. Such trade, he said, would be "at least three times more advantageous than the boasted trade with our North American colonies."

An irony, often forgotten, is that Smith was appointed in 1778 to a lucrative commissionership of customs in Scotland, responsible for upholding the very system he found so outmoded.

Smith was withdrawn, awkward, absent-minded, impeccably honest and, Dr. Johnson excepted, had few enemies. Educated at Oxford, mostly by himself, he taught moral philosophy at Glasgow, a subject his ordinary in the Times accused him of turning into a professorship of trade and finance. In 1759, he published a book on ethics called "The Theory of Moral Sentiments," which brought him fame and got him a job as tutor to the Duke of Buccleuch, thus providing him with the income and leisure to write his masterpiece, and the chance to visit Paris and meet the philosophers. Like them, Smith epitomized the Enlightenment, with its realism, its respect for the classical past and its faith in human progress.

Despite the eminent good sense in much of Smith's writing, his skepticism about the merchant class and his belief that the highest virtue in life was to insure the greatest happiness of the greatest number, Smith became a kind of bete noire to those who were horrified by the inhuman effects of the Industrial Revolution.

Because he was so often quoted out of context in the 19th century as now, Smith was seen as the cold and unfeeling architect of an inhuman system. Marx identified him with all that is most oppressive and greedy about capitalism, while recognizing his theory of wealth creation as "an immense step forward" from feudalism.

Ruskin attacked him as "the half-bred and half-witted Scotchman who taught the deliberate blasphemy: 'Thou shalt hate the Lord thy God, damn his laws and covet thy neighbor's goods.'"

And it was with Smith in mind that Carlyle first termed economics "the dismal science."

## Ill Bernstein Cancels Performances in Japan

Leonard Bernstein has canceled several performances in Japan and is returning to the United States to recover from exhaustion and illness. His physician said the conductor "is suffering from exhaustion as a result of trying to fulfill his professional obligations while not having fully recovered from several ailments he suffered this spring." Bernstein has suffered from influenza, pleurisy, and pneumonia since the beginning of the year.

A Toronto-based public relations consultant won substantial undisclosed libel damages Monday over a London newspaper report of rumors of a romance between her and Mark Phillips, estranged husband of Britain's Princess Anne. Kathy Birks sued over an article in the tabloid Today last September. Her lawyer, Keith Schilling, told the High Court that his client was "concerned that the article implied she had seduced Captain Phillips and readers might have concluded that she was to blame, wholly or in part, for the breakdown of his marriage." Today said any such suggestion would be untrue and agreed to pay Birks damages and her legal costs.

Three generations of the Kennedy clan paid tribute to Rose Kennedy in an emotional celebration of her 100th birthday, which actually falls next Sunday, at the family compound at Hyannis Port, Massachusetts. The matriarch of the political family stayed indoors Sunday during the party attended by 370 guests. Four of her five surviving children, most of her 28 grandchildren and 22 great-grandchildren joined them in singing "Happy Birthday" outside Mrs. Kennedy's window. "She has good days and bad days, but today she was great," said Ethel Kennedy, the widow of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. The family is planning a small celebration for next Sunday.

A cut finger on Keith Richards' left hand that swelled until it "looked like a football" is playing havoc with the Rolling Stones' European tour. Concerts canceled at Wembley stadium in London over the weekend have been rescheduled for Aug. 24 and 25, while an extra concert that had been set for Aug. 16 in Rotterdam has been canceled.

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